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LAST EDITION

BANK HOLIDAY FINDS ALL QUIET IN IRISH CAPITAL

Crowds Throng Streets — Manifesto Signed by Representatives of All Parties Opposing Conscription Denounces Arrests

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—Dublin today is ostensibly bent on making the best of Whit-Monday Bank Holiday. Holiday crowds have thronged the streets in orderly fashion, and there is little sign of anything out of the ordinary having happened.

A mild sensation was caused by the announcement of the arrest of a prominent Sinn Féin member, Maud Maude. It is known that a private meeting of the Mansion House Conference Standing Committee was held this morning, and discussed Irish conscription. Prof. John McNeill, who had a life sentence in connection with the Easter week rebellion, and Alderman T. Kelly have been nominated on the committee instead of Professor de Valera and Arthur Griffith. This re-constituted committee, calling itself "The First Substituted Committee," has issued a proclamation, which, referring to Lord French's Saturday proclamation, says: "Anticipating such action, the standing committee of Sinn Féin nominated substitutes to carry on the movement during the enforced exile of our leaders. The country may rest assured that no matter how many of the leaders may be arrested, there will be men and women to take their places."

The proclamation concludes by enjoining the adoption of Professor de Valera's advice, namely, to "remain calm and confident." The Sinn Féin Party internally is said to be manifesting much activity. The Nationalist Party has canceled meetings arranged in East Cavan division today, but Sinn Féin meetings are said to be proceeding, despite the arrest of Mr. Griffith, their candidate; Professor de Valera, today's chief speaker, and some of the organizers of today's meeting as well.

An order in council, issued in Dublin, makes it a criminal offense under the Defense of the Realm Act to hoard silver in Ireland or to exchange current coins for a greater amount than their face value.

There will perhaps be a pause in the Irish developments until the government produces its evidence of Sinn Féin's dealings with Germany, for the Nationalists are officially displaying complete scepticism as to their being any plot, and will not break with the Sinn Féin, at any rate until evidence is produced. There is a general demand on all hands for production of this evidence, which, if taken in authoritative quarters is to be relied upon, will be most convincing, and will powerfully influence the situation.

On the other hand friends of the deportees scoff at the story of a German plot, and profess to regard the whole affair as trumped up to discredit Professor de Valera and his friends, and as, in fact, a political outflanking movement.

There continues to be a conviction that Lord French's call for voluntary recruiting means the dropping of conscription, but it appears probable that this is not so. The Government intends to go ahead with its Irish policy, according to the view of well-informed people.

Capt. Stephen Gwynne, M. P., has written to the press, inviting Nationalist Ireland to accept Lord French's offer, and announcing that he has himself applied for reemployment with the army in France.

DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday)—A resolution denouncing the Sinn Féin deportations as an attempt to discredit and disrupt Ireland's united resistance to conscription and to prejudice Ireland's case in the eyes of friendly countries was passed by the anti-conscription conference which met at the Mansion House yesterday.

An official statement, signed among others by John Dillon and Joseph Devlin, the Irish Nationalist leaders, was issued after the meeting. It insists on the right of Irishmen to be arraigned in their own country, and declares that an attempt was being made to poison the mind of the English people against the prisoners. The statement concludes:

"While standing steadfast on our good rights, we shall never cease to appeal to all friends of human freedom or to inquire for ourselves whether the present attempt to force civil war on the Irish people by a transparently false pretext of military expediency does not really cover a wicked plot of English politicians to relieve themselves from their broken pledge to Ireland."

In addition to Messrs. Dillon and Devlin, those who signed the protest were William O'Brien and Tim Healy, representing the O'Brienite Party; John MacNeill and Alderman Kelly, representing the Sinn Féin; in the place of Professor de Valera and Arthur Griffith; and Messrs. Johnston, Egan and O'Brien, representing the Labor Party. The protest reads:

"A conference speaking on behalf of every section of the Irish nation condemns the deportations to England of our colleagues, Professor de Valera and Arthur Griffith, and their fellow-prisoners. We charge it as an attempt to discredit and disrupt Ireland's

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

The very obvious padding which is resorted to in the long detailed accounts of what is happening at the front, may be interesting padding, but it results in being all about nothing in any case. The real news of what is happening is contained always in the concise communiqués of the general officers in command, and a reference to these shows that in the last 24 hours the French have made two heavy raids of apparently very considerable proportions, one in the direction of Mont Kemmel and the other in the direction of Rheims.

In the north the French, pushing forward to the east and northeast of Loos, carried all their objectives on front of about three miles, and captured over 400 prisoners. This must have driven the French line further than before between La Clytte and Mont Kemmel itself, and is tending to push Mont Kemmel into the point of an obtuse angle in a line running from Meteren through Loos to Hill 44. The motive of these operations is clearly the intention to make Mont Kemmel untenable, and to force the Germans to retire from it without a direct attack.

In the south the French attacked northwest of Rheims in the direction of Hermercourt. The operations here were intended to be destructive, and were continued as far as the German third line trenches.

What is clearly happening is that General Foch is giving the Germans neither time nor opportunity to consolidate their troops for an attack. But, by a heavy series of raids and destructive bombing attacks by airplanes on their camps, lines of communication, and munition dumps, is rendering it as difficult as possible for them to organize a continuation of the great battle of the 21st of March and the subsequent weeks.

The result of this is political as well as tactical. It is, indeed, beginning to dispirit the German people, to whom the "Kaiser's battle" is becoming more and more so much in the nature of a succès d'estime that it is vanishing as a victory altogether.

Aerial Fighting in France

LONDON, England (Monday)—During the aerial fighting on Saturday, 27 German airplanes were destroyed, three were driven down out of control and three German balloons were burned, according to the report on aerial operations issued by the War Office. Twelve British machines are missing. The text of the statement reads:

"Another full day's work in the air was accomplished on May 19. Our balloons and airplanes actively co-operated with the artillery, observing the fire of our batteries and locating hostile guns.

"The enemy's railway stations, air-dromes, dumps and billets were attacked by our airplanes, which dropped over 17 tons of bombs.

"Severe fighting occurred west east of the battlefield, where our bombing machines were attacked by large hostile formations. Three German balloons were burned, 27 of their airplanes were destroyed and three were driven down out of control. Twelve of ours are missing.

"Bombing operations were carried out vigorously after dark by both sides. Our machines dropped 15 tons of bombs on the Chaumes, Douai and Maroing railway stations; the St. Denis-Westrem air-drome was also bombed as well as enemy establishments at Braye and Bapaume. A large enemy bombing machine was brought down behind our lines by gunfire.

"On May 20 we dropped a ton of bombs on the gas works, barracks and station at Landau, northwest of Karlsruhe. The railway was hit several times and fires were started. All our machines returned."

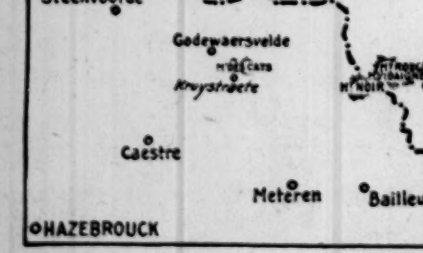
Belgian War Operations Detailed

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Belgian war operations were detailed in a telegram made public today at the Belgian Legation as follows: "Adjutant Demeulemeester has brought down his tenth aeroplane. In five days this aviator also set fire to three war balloons. During the night of May 15 Germans dropped bombs on the hospitals at Hoogstade and at Calais. The usual artillery combats continue along the entire front. We defeated an attempt to approach one of our positions west of Langemark."

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The German official report, made public on Monday night, reads as follows: "Strong French attacks against Mont Kemmel broke down with heavy losses."

Monday afternoon's report follows: "On the southern bank of the Aisne the British attacked in the early morning with strong forces. They made their way into Ville-sur-Ancres. The enemy's attempts to advance further

(Continued on page two, column three)



The Lys Salient

East and northeast of Loos, the French troops have advanced their line on a front of some 4000 yards

COERCION AGAIN IN RED CROSS DRIVE

Lawrence, Kan., Offers Example of Plan Under Which Attempts Are Made to Enforce Levies According to Standard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LAWRENCE, Kan.—As a preparatory feature to the Red Cross Drive in Douglas County, Kan., the Lawrence Daily Journal-World has been running some full-page advertisements presenting various aspects of the situation. One of these advertisements, which appeared in the issue of May 14, after stating exactly how much each person was expected to contribute, according to a plan worked out on the basis of the amount of the person's taxable property or salary, added that, if reasons given for refusing to contribute the amount demanded were not, in the minds of the committee, good enough and the individual continued to refuse, his name would be turned over to federal authorities.

Also in the Lawrence Daily Gazette of May 17, 1918, appeared a letter which, it was stated, had been sent out by Dr. V. A. Young, president of the Fraternal Aid Union, who is chairman of the Red Cross drive for Douglas County, to team captains. It reads as follows:

"Inclosed you will find a short letter of instructions. This you can deliver to your various solicitors. It will give them in brief the knowledge necessary to conduct this second Red Cross war fund campaign drive.

"You are already familiar with the plan, which is, that each person is to contribute \$1 per \$1000 on their assessed valuation or, in the event there is no assessed valuation, the same amount on their salary for the past year.

"Now we might as well understand first as last that this is Red Red war and the methods we use in peace times will not suffice now.

"I have already heard some sharp criticism regarding this plan but the man or woman who will not give a thousandth part of each dollar of their property or their salary earnings toward the taking care of our boys 'Over there' might as well figure that Douglas County is a poor place in which to live.

"We have only secured our property here, such as we have, and our peaceful method of living because of the virility of the people that constitute this government. Now the lives are absolutely behind the government and they are going to stay there. There is no use counting dollars now, this is a time when we are spilling red blood and I figure if the \$27,500 which must be the minimum quota of Douglas County, should all be spent for the saving of our boys' lives, we should not have paid dearly, but the truth of the matter is it will save hundreds of lives and make hundreds of others more comfortable in the terrible conditions which they have to confront.

"We have to forget counting dollars and we have got to give. If we don't give and are not successful at this time, the Teutonic powers will see that we give and give right.

"Any person who has read at all during the past three years knows what has happened to the conquered countries. We are not citing possibilities, we are stating actualities and this is a war to the finish. The only way we can finish right is by standing behind the men that go to the front.

"You might use as campaign literature the fact that when the maimed

(Continued on page six, column two)

NEW HAMPSHIRE DRY LAW TO HIGH COURT

NASHUA, N. H.—The Supreme Court of New Hampshire probably will be called upon to determine whether beverages containing the least trace of alcohol may be sold under prohibition law, which recently went into effect, as a result of a fine of \$100 imposed today upon Benjamin Maloy, a local dealer, by Judge Frank B. Clancy of the Municipal Court. Maloy was convicted on a charge of selling "near beer," and in addition to the fine was given a jail sentence of 60 days, which later was suspended pending an appeal to the Superior Court.

The state chemist, who examined a bottle of the product offered for sale by Maloy, testified that a man could not drink enough of it to become intoxicated. It contained about one-quarter of 1 per cent of alcohol, he said, but Judge Clancy ruled that one clause of the prohibition law provided that "the beverage containing any alcohol, could not be sold."

The appeal will not be heard by the superior court until September and it was stated that question will be taken to the Supreme Court, regardless of how the Maloy case be decided.

U-BOATS HAMPERED BY ZEEBRUGGE RAID

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Admiralty announce that air reconnaissance of Bruges and Zeebrugge canals show that no change has occurred since April 23, and that the greater part of the enemy's submarines and torpedo craft, based on the Flanders coast, has been immobilized at Bruges since the Zeebrugge blocking operations.

SLAV LEADER TELLS OF GERMANY'S AIMS

Prof. Thomas G. Masaryk Says Its Present Push Eastward Is Continuation of Movement Dating From Ninth Century

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Germany's push eastward is the continuation of a movement that dates back to the Ninth Century and can only be checked by a total change in the mentality of the German people, declared Prof. Thomas G. Masaryk, the great leader of the Slav peoples, in his speech before the American Unitarian Association in Boston today.

He went on to show how Germany's first concern was to reduce the group of small nations that stretched from Finland to Greece, dividing western from eastern Europe, how this was being attempted piecemeal, and how the great American doctrine of democracy, based upon equality of nations as enunciated by President Wilson, must develop the forces to prevent the total absorption.

Professor Masaryk, who, as a deputy in the Austrian Reichsrath for his native Bohemia, denounced the policy of forced exploitation of small states by German imperialism and since has fled to democratic countries to avoid the punishment for his opinions at Austrian hands, said that it was only, or even chiefly, geography that united the Central Empires into one powerful whole; they were bound by ideas buried deep in their history.

"Far back in the Ninth Century," said Professor Masaryk, "the idea of a central Europe emerged under Charlemagne in what is known as the Holy Roman Empire. It was formed by the union of both church and state in one grand medieval empire, theocratic and autocratic. Since that time, the phrase, 'By Divine Grace Emperor of Germany,' or 'By Divine Grace' (Continued on page six, column six)

REPLY MADE TO GENERAL HERTZOG

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

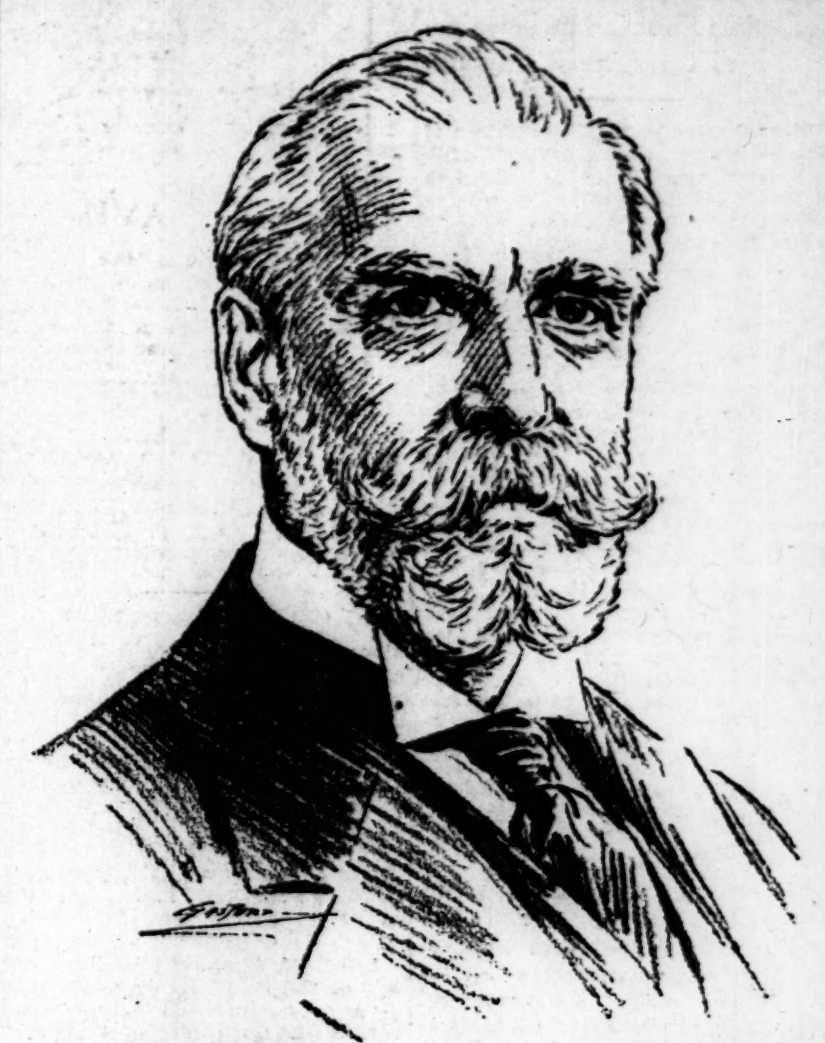
PRETORIA, Transvaal (Tuesday)—Speaking to the South African Party Congress, General Botha said a republic could only be established by force of arms, and he took General Hertzog to task for his republican propaganda. To talk of South Africa, General Botha said, as an oppressed nation was nonsense, and he appealed for cessation of the talk of raising commandoes. English and Dutch sections of the community would never jointly favor a republic.

From England, General Botha said, there was nothing to fear. England was their friend and helper.

Regarding General Hertzog's Smithfield speech, General Botha said it was absolutely untrue that the British Parliament could impose a conscription law on South Africa. The only body to do this was the South African Parliament. He would never agree to conscription, but they should not prevent the recruiting of men to fight for world liberty.

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Charles Evans Hughes
Who has been appointed by President Wilson to investigate the aircraft situation

REGULATION OF WAR RELIEF IS PROPOSED

Measure in Massachusetts Legislature Would Require All Persons and Organizations to Obtain Licenses for Soliciting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Regulation of the many war reliefs that have sprung up in Massachusetts and which its citizens are being called upon to support financially is contemplated in a bill now before the State Legislature in response to the petition of Henry B. Endicott, executive manager of the Public Safety Committee of the State, who has been one of the strongest opponents of the "war chest" method of raising funds for relief work.

The bill would require all persons and organizations to obtain licenses before they could legally solicit funds. The state authorities would have to establish the value of the fund as a war essential before a license would be issued. The administrative work would be in the hands of a board of war charities which the bill proposes shall be created especially for this service. The Governor would be empowered to appoint the members of the board, who would serve without compensation.

It provides that no person, association or corporation, unless duly licensed, shall, during the war, or for one year thereafter, solicit or collect any money or subscription to pay money, or conduct any lecture, concert, entertainment or public gathering to which admission is charged in order to raise money, with the purpose, actual or declared, of raising the same in any manner for the aid, comfort or relief of persons in the military or naval service of the United States or of the Commonwealth, or for any other military organization or purpose, or in aiding the prosecution of the war, or for any patriotic or

More Rumanian Concessions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—Further agreements published between Rumania and the Central Powers included a railway convention with Austria and Hungary, respectively, a treaty with Austria-Hungary regarding the lease of the docks at Turnu-Severin provisionally for 30 years, at a yearly rent of 1000 lei, and a treaty with Germany leasing her at 100 lei, annually, a strip of land above the Turnu-Severin docks for the establishment of German docks, Germany in return undertaking to allow Austria-Hungary a 10 per cent share in the German docks at Giurgiu.

Meanwhile the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung states that the Kiev Rada, which is discussing the matter, has received a note from the Rumanian Foreign Office, politely but firmly rejecting all protests against the union of Bessarabia with Rumania.

AIRPLANES BURNED IN SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Fifteen airplanes in various stages of construction and a considerable quantity of dried spruce and Irish linen were destroyed here today in a fire which swept the plant of the Fowler Aeroplane Corporation. The fire started in a furniture factory and ran a block, destroying several apartment houses. The Fowler concern was working on government contracts, and the stock on hand was estimated to be worth from \$250,000 to \$1,000,000.

STEAMSHIPS NOT TO LEAVE DUTCH PORTS

THE HAGUE, Holland (Tuesday)—The Dutch Government has prohibited the sailing of all Dutch steamships from Dutch ports. Sailing vessels and coastal fishing craft are excepted from the ruling.

MR. BAKER TAKES STEPS TO AID IN AIRCRAFT INQUIRY

Secretary of War Directs That Three Members of Aviation Corps Be Relieved From Duties to Assist Mr. Hughes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It will be recalled that on Saturday the Secretary of War gave Charles Evans Hughes to understand that he would give all possible assistance of the War Department in the investigation which Mr. Hughes is to make of the charges of criminality in the failure of the aircraft program. The first fruits of this promise came on Monday, when Secretary Baker, through the chief of staff, sent to the Adjutant-General the following memorandum:

"The Secretary of War directs the issue of the necessary orders detaching Col. S. D. Waldron, R. L. Montgomery and Edward A. Dees, signal corps, from their present duties in connection with aviation, and directing them to report to the Attorney-General for such cooperation and assistance as they can render in the aviation investigation with which the Department of Justice has been charged."

The officers named have been connected either with the Aircraft Board or with the Signal Service, and they are all in possession of an intimate knowledge of the details of the aircraft program from its inception down to its present state of failure. They will no doubt be able to give Mr. Hughes valuable and vital information concerning many heretofore puzzling features of the situation, and it is thought that if they themselves do not have the information in any instance or phase of the investigation, they will be able to inform Mr. Hughes where he can get it.

How the detailing of three men from the organization under investigation will be received by Mr. Hughes does not now appear, however. He has given no intimation of his intention, and in the very nature of the task he has to perform he can say nothing.

Those who know Mr. Hughes and his methods, however, are certain that in the investigation of the New York insurance frauds he would not have accepted the assistance of a committee of insurance company presidents. So in the present situation, with no reflection upon the officers named, it is considered more than unfortunate that the Secretary of War has appointed, as assistants for Mr. Hughes, officers from the defendant department of the Government that is under investigation. Friends of the Administration considered these details especially unfortunate because they have been hoping there would be a speedy cooperation with Mr. Hughes in a manner that would assure a clean verdict that would clear the atmosphere of doubt and suspicion.

The public is demanding to know what was done with three quarters of a billion of dollars, which has been expended without the production of any airplanes. They naturally do not want this information from officers of the government department responsible for the failure, although those officers may be perfectly honest and innocent. The three men designated by the Secretary of War to assist Mr. Hughes are themselves placed in a most embarrassing position by the order, it has been noted, because they are supposed to be entitled to the same consideration as all other officials connected with the aircraft program who should, it is felt, at least be given a fair opportunity to obtain full justice and exoneration from the blanket charges that have been made. In effect they are placed in the position of being ordered to investigate themselves.

Situation in Senate

Chamberlain Resolution Still An Issue Between President and Members

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Chamberlain resolution, authorizing an investigation by the Senate Military Committee into the aircraft failure and the alleged irregularities in connection with it, is still an issue between the President and the Senate. The hoped-for compromise between the two parties in the Senate did not develop and it becomes increasingly evident that the difference must be decided by a division on the floor of the Senate.

Senator McKellar, Democrat of Tennessee, gave notice late on Monday that he would call up the resolution on Wednesday. It was hoped that the differences raised by the Chamberlain resolution could be settled in committees and by conversations in the corridors. It was intimated, however, on Monday that no agreement had been reached and a substitute amendment prepared by Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska failed to satisfy the Administration forces which are determined that any resolution pertaining to aircraft shall be voted down.

Under a resolution passed early in the session the Senate Military Committee is empowered to make an investigation into matters pertaining to the conduct of the war, but members of the committee maintain that sufficient scope is not granted under this resolution to make as thorough an

Inquiry as the circumstances surrounding the aircraft situation demand. They further maintain that charges made in this connection are so serious that a sham investigation is worse than none at all, and that the suspicion that public money has been squandered and misappropriated can only be dispelled by a thorough and full inquiry into every circumstance, into every contract and into every allegation.

In the event of such an investigation, the committee would in all probability have to sit during recess and would be almost compelled to visit places and plants outside Washington. The original resolution does not make provision for this. Without these powers members of the committee maintain that an investigation would be aliphoid and inadequate. Hence they insist that more authority be given, and this is the reason why they insist on a new resolution.

On the other hand the President and his followers in the Senate are as insistent that the passage of any resolution pertaining to aircraft investigation must be regarded as a vote of lack of confidence in the Administration. This is the position taken by the President who sees in the resolution a "covert attempt" to interfere with the conduct of the war, and his followers are determined to vote it down for this reason. At the same time it is doubtful if the Administration can muster sufficient force to defeat the resolution as it is now apparent that those who insist on an investigation by the Senate committee will use all their strength, undeterred by the threat of being regarded as "opponents."

Senators who follow the President in this matter take the position that the appointment of Judge Hughes is sufficient guarantee for a speedy, impartial and fair investigation. While every senator concurs in the wisdom of this appointment, a large number contend that it does not settle the issue as between the President and the Senate. Another factor, which, it is believed makes the situation more acute, are the allegations made by some followers of the President to the effect that the Military Committee has hindered officers by calling them from their duties and to this extent hindered the war preparations. On the whole the consensus of opinion seems to be that this committee is worthy of more praise than criticism for the zeal with which it performed a duty originally devolved on it by Congress.

This dispute between the two parties in the Senate has not thrown any light on the aircraft situation or on the serious charges made in connection with it. Matters are where they were several weeks ago. The allegations and the counter-attacks have not been examined and all that is definitely known is that \$300,000,000 have been spent or misappropriated and misapplied. No light has been shed on the facts behind the allegations. It has not been shown whether or not it is the case that contracts amounting to \$50,000,000 have been given through the Aircraft Board to former business associates who had never produced aeroplanes. It has not been shown whether or not it is the case that favoritism and nepotism has been at work with humiliating results. It has not been shown whether there is anything in the charges that a "ring" controlled the output of aircraft.

Still these allegations, though often unsubstantial and still unsubstantiated, are in the air and have gone out to the public with unfavorable results. For this reason those who demand a thorough investigation insist that all the facts be laid bare to the public as quickly as possible.

Air Service Reorganized

President Orders Separation of Producing and Operating Departments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Under the authority granted him by the Overman bill, the President on Monday night issued an order completely separating the aircraft production from the signal corps. Instead of having the air service managed by the Aircraft Board, with the latter under the signal corps of the army, as was formerly the case, the President now directs that the chief signal officer, Maj.-Gen. George O. Squier, be charged with duties such as existed before aeroplanes became an adjunct to the signal service.

The important question of producing aircraft is given over to a bureau of aircraft production in charge of John D. Ryan, while the equally important question of making use of aircraft after production is turned over to a director of military aeronautics, Maj.-Gen. William L. Kenly. The Aircraft Board remains in existence in an advisory capacity. But this board ceases to be an executive factor, and has no power to limit or affect the work of either Mr. Ryan or General Kenly.

SHIPPING REPAIR YARDS

LONDON, England (Monday)—Striking figures of the work done in the shipping repair yards were published today. From Aug. 3, 1917, when the directorate got the organization to work, to April 25, 1918, the yards have repaired and restored 5307 vessels, representing a gross tonnage of 16,150,000. This gives a weekly average of 414,105 gross tons. But the weekly average for some weeks past has risen to over 500,000 gross tons, and is steadily rising. The amount restored in one week reached 598,000 gross tons. Five ships, each over 20,000 tons, have left the yards ready for service in a single week.

LORD RHONDDA RETAINS POST

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—At the pressing request of the Prime Minister, supported by Mr. Clynes, Lord Rhondda has agreed to withdraw the resignation which he tendered some weeks ago. Until he returns to work, Mr. Clynes will act as Food Controller.

PRESS APPROVES HUGHES' SELECTION

Confidence Expressed That New York Lawyer Will Get at the Bottom Facts in His Investigation of the Aircraft Situation

The selection by President Wilson of Charles Evans Hughes to investigate and report upon the aircraft situation in the United States meets with general approval by the press. Extracts from editorials follow:

New York Globe

Charles E. Hughes has a reputation for thoroughness, and he also has a reputation for fairness. He is neither a whitewasher nor a muckraker. He is not a coverer up of wrong, nor has he any liking for mean insinuation. So the appointment of Mr. Hughes to look into aircraft matters will give general satisfaction. It will be equally pleasing to those who want authentic information and to the members of the Air Board and the manufacturers who have tried to do their duty and who are suffering under the shadow of aspersion. Mr. Hughes, in a word, is the anti-type of Mr. Borglum, and the President is as happy in one selection as he was unhappy in the other. The war is big enough to have big men associated with it. Let us hope that the naming of Mr. Hughes indicates that hereafter the President intends to rely on no little fellows, but on the biggest he can secure.

Buffalo Express

The selection of Mr. Hughes by the President shows either a determination that the investigation shall be merciless and unswerving or an extraordinary confidence that it will completely vindicate those representatives of the Administration which have been concerned in aircraft production, or non-production. Mr. Hughes has a record as an investigator. There is no lawyer in the United States with greater experience in this line of work and none who has so fully earned the right to public confidence that he will pursue his course unflinchingly till he brings out the truth, no matter who may be hit and regardless of any influences or personal opinions.

Chicago Tribune

The appointment of Charles Evans Hughes to assist the attorney-general in the aircraft production inquiry will meet with emphatic approval of the public. While the main purpose of the inquiry is to ascertain whether or not there has been misappropriation or graft in aircraft expenditures, we trust it will not merely disprove so unwelcome and humiliating a perversion of American patriotic effort but will also help to disclose the true conditions and possibilities of aircraft production in this country so as to lay a firm foundation for better accomplishment in the future. If there has been dishonesty, it will be disclosed and drastically punished. At the same time our paramount interest is in speeding up the manufacture of aeroplanes and getting them where they are sorely needed, on the battle front. Our interest is in what is being done now and whether it can be better and quicker done.

Chicago Journal

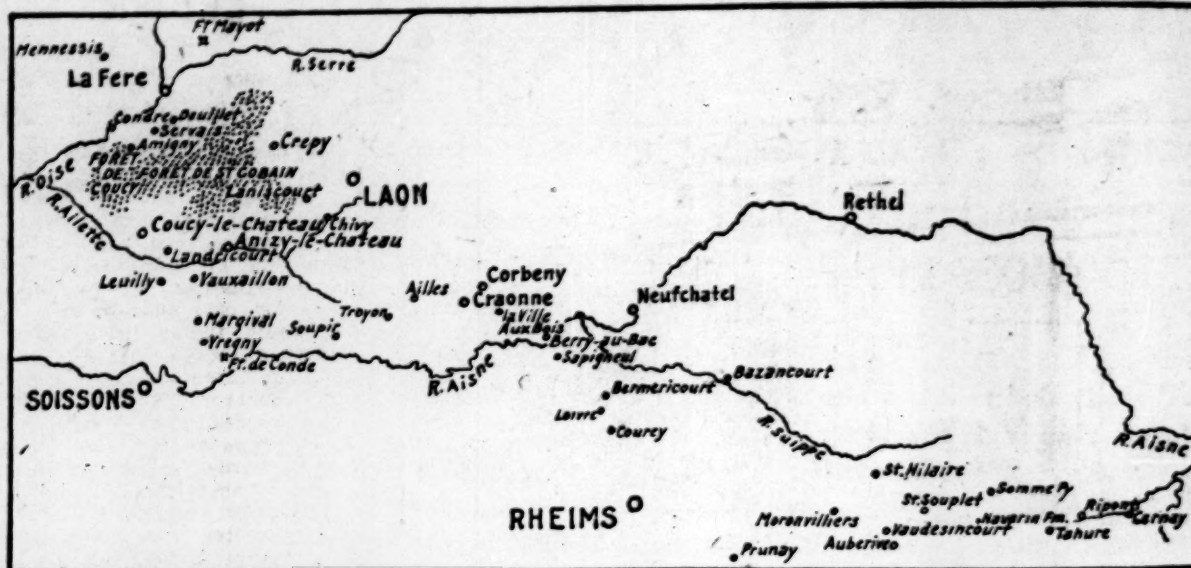
President Wilson's appointment of Charles E. Hughes to aid in the aircraft investigation is a master stroke of political genius as well as of statesmanship. Probably Mr. Hughes is the best fitted man on earth to handle this matter to the entire satisfaction of the American people. He is a gentleman whose honor and patriotism are above question. He is an investigator of tried and proved capacity. The appointment does honor to the man who made it and the man who accepts it. It is an assurance that the administration has nothing to conceal, that there will be neither whitewash nor persecution, but an unflinching, unsparring sifting and presentation of facts. And that is what the country wants.

Cleveland Plain Dealer

The President's selection of former Justice Hughes to help conduct the investigation of aircraft production by the Department of Justice insures exactly the searching, relentless pursuit of truth which the public desires. Incidentally, it is a master stroke of political strategy. It is to the President's credit that he should pick so eminent and well qualified a political opponent for such a task. It is no less creditable to Mr. Hughes that he is willing to undertake the task. The American people want this matter probed to the bottom. They accordingly welcome Mr. Hughes as an inquisitor, for they have complete confidence both in his candor and his ability to get at facts. There will be no whitewashing done by any body of investigators of which the former justice is a member.

Washington Herald

Charles E. Hughes not only is the titular leader of the Republican party, the standard bearer of its most recent campaign, but he has a reputation as an investigator that is facile princeps in the land. His great reputation is founded on his probes into gas and insurance in New York State. His integrity and solid habits of mind are national assets. It was nothing less than the inspiration that the White House should call him into the war drama in the capacity of investigator. We are assured now of getting at the facts. We are assured, also, of an end to petty politics. The word of Hughes will go with every man on Capitol Hill. A scandal monger will dare go beyond his verdict.



The Valley of the Aisne

In a successful attack northwest of Rheims, near Berniercourt, French detachments penetrated as far as the German third line trenches, carrying out destructive operations on the enemy's defensive works.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

along the Aisne valley were unsuccessful. Several assaults launched against Morlancourt broke down before the "flame with sanguinary losses." "At many points along the front British and French reconnoitering thrusts were repulsed. We captured prisoners in forefield engagements and successful raids north of St. Mihiel. "London and Dover and other places on the English coast were successfully attacked last night with bombs."

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The text of today's official statement says: "A successful local operation was carried out by troops of the Surrey battalion yesterday evening northwest of Nerville. A reentrant in our line in this sector was closed up and 30 prisoners and six machine guns were captured by us."

"Early this morning a hostile counter-attack against the new positions, delivered after a heavy bombardment, was broken up by our artillery and machine-gun fire. "We carried out a successful raid last night southeast of Arras and brought back a few prisoners and a machine gun from the enemy's trenches."

"During the night the hostile artillery was active in the Albert sector, about Hebuterne between the Forest of Nieppe and Meteren, and more active than usual between the Scarpe River and Hill 70, north of Lens. The gas shelling reported to have taken place yesterday north of Bethune was heavy."

The War Office issued a statement, on Monday night, which reads as follows: "During the night French troops carried out successful operations east and northeast of Loire. All their objectives were gained on a front of some 4000 yards and over 400 prisoners were captured."

"Local fighting occurred early this morning north of Albert, as a result of which a few of our men are missing. A party of our troops rushed a German post east of Hebuterne and captured a few prisoners and two machine guns."

"The hostile artillery has shown considerable activity today with gas shells in the region north of Bethune."

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The War Office on Monday night issued the following statement: "There were violent artillery actions in the region of Hangard and south of the Avre. French patrols operating west of Castel captured prisoners."

"Northwest of Rheims, near Berniercourt, French detachments penetrated as far as the third German trenches, carrying out destructive operations on the enemy's works. They captured prisoners, one of whom was an officer, and valuable war matériel. "The Germans attempted incursions against the French line in the Vaucelle-Chevalier Wood region without result. The night was calm on the rest of the front."

"Army of the East (May 19)—There was reciprocal artillery and rifle firing on the Serbian front where enemy patrols were repulsed before they were able to reach the wire entanglements. In the Gerna bend and in the region of Monastir the artillery and trench mortars were active. Near Monastir enemy patrols were driven back. In the Pogradec sector the enemy artillery fire increased. "The British aviators successfully bombarded enemy establishments near Demirhissar."

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The following statement was issued from the Italian War Office on Monday: "Enemy patrols have been driven back between the Aude and Astico. At Capo Sile a storming party made a successful raid, capturing a portion of the enemy's trenches and establishing itself there."

"A strong enemy counter-attack was repulsed this morning. Thirty-one prisoners, about 100 rifles, four machine guns and other war matériel remained in our hands. "Our airmen dropped 80 tons of bombs in the Val Sugana. Eight enemy aeroplanes were brought down. "In cooperation with French troops in Albania we have reached the Cerevoda-Ostrovica front, despite strong enemy resistance."

AUTO DRIVER ARRAIGNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PALMER, Mass.—William A. Pease, who pleaded not guilty to the charge of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor when arraigned in district court Monday, has furnished bonds in the sum of \$200 for his appearance on Saturday, when the case will be continued.

BANK HOLIDAY FINDS ALL QUIET IN IRISH CAPITAL

(Continued from page one)

united resistance to conscription and this on a charge or allegation calculated to make a fair trial impossible for them in England, and to prejudice the cause of the Irish nation in friendly countries abroad.

"We assert the ancient constitutional right of Irishmen to be arraigned in their own country, and tried by their own countrymen. We charge that denial of this right is in violation of the first principles of justice and liberty for the defense of which England claims to be a member of an alliance of democratic nations."

"We deplore the attempt in the proclamation of Field Marshal French to poison the English mind against the Irish prisoners by a sensational allegation of a conspiracy in Ireland to enter into treasonable communication with the German enemy. When Lord French calls on the Irish people to assist the government in every way to crush this conspiracy, all Nationalists must recall that it is the habit of the British Government to blacken and assail Irish leaders in order to effect their own objects, and that charges of assassination were made against Parnell by means of a forged letter published on the day when the Perpetual Emigration Act for Ireland was passed through its second reading in 1887, and this forgery was made use of by important members of the present Ministry to justify such legislation to the world."

"Circumstances at the present moment are trying but we are strong in the confidence that our countrymen will continue to observe imperturbable calmness coupled with an unshakable determination to be faithful at all hazards to the sacred pledge of national resistance to conscription which virtually the entire nation has now taken. "While standing steadfastly on our own good right we shall not cease to appeal to all friends of human freedom throughout the convulsed world and to inquire for ourselves whether the present attempt to force civil war upon the Irish people by a transparent and false pretext of military expediency does not really cover a wicked plot to English politicians to relieve themselves from their broken pledges to Ireland, in view of their profession that they have entered the world-war with the object of securing the right of self-determination for every other small nation in Europe."

American Mission in Dublin

Labor Delegates Get Cordial Welcome From All Parties

DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—The three days' visit to Ireland of seven members of the American Labor Mission closed today with a luncheon given by Lord Decies. A great effort was made to obtain the attendance of all the Irish parties in order to show that, however much local issues separate Irish citizens, they are united in their friendship and regard for America.

Unionists and Nationalists were both well represented at the gathering and official Dublin attended in a body, those present including Edward Shortt, the new Chief Secretary for Ireland and Major-General Shaw, the new commander of the British forces in Ireland. It was obviously impossible that any members of the real revolutionary school of the Sinn Fein could be present at the same table with Mr. Shortt and General Shaw, but the more moderate wing of the Sinn Fein was to have been represented by Laurence O'Neill, the Lord Mayor of Dublin. Unfortunately Mr. O'Neill, who had been out of the city, found it impossible, at the last moment, to get back to Dublin until mid-afternoon and sent a message of regret with a request that the delegation meet him at his office immediately after the luncheon.

The principal speakers of the occasion were the two highest legal dignitaries in Ireland, namely, Sir Ignatius O'Brien, the Lord Chancellor, who is a leading Nationalist, and Sir James Campbell, the Lord Chief Justice, a close friend and supporter of Sir Edward Carson, the Unionist leader. Both the speakers eulogized the great part the United States was taking in the war, and expressed hope there would soon be greater cooperation also from Ireland in the work of defeating the Germans.

"The American delegation," said the Lord Chief Justice, who has lost two sons in the war, "has come among us at a time when we are unhappily distracted and divided. The sky of Ireland is dark with heavy and lowering clouds of anger and suspicion, and these clouds have for the time obscured the vision of peace and reconciliation which a few months ago seemed so near, and for which many of us so earnestly waited and zealously labored. "But I do not despair, nor have I abandoned the belief that the common sufferings and sacrifices and heroisms of the many gallant Irishmen who have fallen in the great war will bear the fruit of peace and good will in Ireland. "The situation here today is critical. One thing alone can save it, and that is the cooperation of every sane and patriotic Irishman in a final appeal to our young manhood to take their place in this world struggle and fill the places of the gallant Irishmen who have fallen in the defense of freedom and liberty. If we get an adequate response to this final appeal we shall succeed in vindicating the fair name of Ireland before the world and will save our country from tragedy and despair."

During the day the members of the American mission conferred with John Dillon, the Nationalist leader, and later with Sir Horace Plunkett. One of the incidents of the day was a conference between the American women delegates and a deputation from the Sinn Fein women's organization, headed by Mrs. Wyse Power, who is one of the members of the new Sinn Fein Executive Committee. According to a statement issued later from the Sinn Fein headquarters, Mrs. Wyse Power "laid before the American visitors the Irish republican point of view."

A Sinn Fein delegate, who yesterday called on the mission, tried to create a scene in the hotel lobby by declaring loudly that Americans are not treating the Sinn Fein fairly.

The members of the American mission replied that they would be glad to listen to all sides, and that they proposed to view the Irish question without prejudice, but that they could not take sides in internal British conditions. The seven members of the American labor mission, who today ended a three days' visit to Ireland, have taken a keen interest in the events happening since Saturday.

There has been a distinct effort by the extremist Irish element to make capital out of the visit of the American delegates, but the delegates proved themselves a match for all intriguers and succeeded in meeting and speaking with representatives of all shades of opinion without embarrassing consequences.

The delegates were accompanied by Private Peter Ryan, a member of the aviation corps of the United States Army and a brother of the delegate Martin F. Ryan, who is president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen. American, who frankly told questioners that "Americans all believe that the main thing nowadays is to get on with the war."

The mission arrived Saturday, passing the day at Belfast. They had luncheon with the Lord Mayor there, and then came to Dublin. They conferred on Sunday afternoon with Timothy Healy, one of the oldest of Irish Nationalists. The mission had further interviews today, with delegations from the different factions in Dublin, and then took luncheon with the Lord Mayor, who discussed his plans for his trip to the United States. The Americans left for London at six o'clock this evening.

Evidence Expected Shortly

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—It is understood that portions of the evidence of complicity in a German plot for which the government has interned the Sinn Fein leaders will be issued to the press very shortly. The government, it is understood, expect that the evidence, particularly in view of the source from which it is derived, will profoundly influence the Irish political situation.

Evidence Is Uncovered

Irish Leaders Said to Have Been in Touch With German Representatives

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Evidence of plotting between German and Irish agents in this country for an uprising in Ireland has been uncovered by United States government agents and is partly responsible for the recent arrest of Irish leaders by the British government.

This evidence, which may be made public soon, is understood to show definitely that the Irish leaders, mainly Sinn Fein sympathizers, in the United States have been in touch with German representatives, who agreed to furnish money to finance a rebellion in Ireland and possibly to send arms and ammunition to Ireland by submarines or blockade runners. There was even some discussion of the chances of sending German soldiers to take part in warfare on Irish soil.

The uprising was set for about this time, when the Germans had planned to reach the channel ports after their great drive in France, and it was believed England would be thrown into confusion by the German advance. Ireland was to be freed entirely from British influence if possible and the Germans counted strongly on the Irish trouble to divert Great Britain's attention from the fighting in France and at the Channel ports at the very time when it would be most necessary for the country to keep calm to prevent a German invasion.

Information concerning these plots has been gathered by several investigating agencies of the United States government and turned over to the State Department which forwarded it to representatives of the British government. In many cases the information provided leads by which British secret agents found evidence of plotting in Ireland.

Negotiations were allowed to proceed for some time in the hope that more of the plotters would be rounded up finally and the arrests are believed to have been ordered by British officials at this time because it became known that an open outbreak was about to be precipitated. It was hinted today that a number of Sinn Fein sympathizers in the United States are under watch for further developments in the Irish plot.

The secret system of negotiations had been in progress for several months, it is understood. This tends to confirm the statement from London that the series of arrests several days ago had no direct connection with plans to conscript the Irish. Some information was obtained from Germans now held in internment camps in this country. There is indication also that the seat of the German-Irish negotiations was transferred at times to other American republics.

It was made plain here that the United States government's interest in the Irish plots is solely to prevent Germany by this method from attacking co-belligerents of the United States and that this government is not seeking to meddle in the Irish situation except for this reason.

As soon as all the persons suspected of participating in the conspires are arrested, the evidence already gathered may be made public to show the necessity for nipping the plot at this time. Some doubt exists as to whether these disclosures will be made in London or Washington. Officials here today were inclined to believe they would come from the British government.

NORWEGIAN FISHING VESSELS ATTACKED

CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Monday)—(By The Associated Press)—German submarines again have started unrestricted warfare on Norwegian fishing boats in the Arctic ocean north and east of the Norwegian coast. Fishermen saved from sunken vessels and landed at Hammerfest report that the commander of a U-boat stated that all vessels met by him would be sunk. Norwegian ships especially would be destroyed because, he said, the Norwegians were sending fish oil and seal oil to England. This, however, is contrary to the truth, as the export of oils is forbidden and Germany knows it.

The U-boats are said to shell vessels without warning and according to the survivors direct a fire against lifeboats.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)—German submarines have sunk five Norwegian ships in the Arctic, according to advices received here. They also shelled a Russian mail steamer, killing 10 persons.

PRIVATE USE OF FUEL OIL MAY BE STOPPED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Prohibition of the use of fuel oil for private yachts for the duration of the war is under consideration by the Fuel Administration. Fuel Administration officials said today probably 300 steam-driven yachts and 1000 gasoline-propelled boats, operated as pleasure craft, would be affected by such a prohibition. Hundreds of craft of the type designated have been turned over by their owners to the government.

RAIDERS BROUGHT DOWN

LONDON, England (Monday)—Beside the four raiders already announced as having been destroyed during the air raid on London last night, a fifth was brought down and fell in flames in the sea. Two others are also reported to have fallen at sea, but definite confirmation of this is lacking, according to a supplementary statement issued by the War Office tonight.

Thirty-seven persons were killed and 155 injured in the London area during last night's air raid. Six persons were injured in the provinces. The casualties are divided as follows: London and the Metropolitan Police District: Killed, men 17; women 14; children, 6; total, 37. Injured, men, 87; women, 49; children, 23; total, 159. Provinces: Injured, men, 2; women, 3; child, 1; total, 6. Considerable damage to property has been reported.

STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the States on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 34.
Number that have voted against, 9.
Number that have yet to vote, 37.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 25.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:
MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 21.
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 23.
MARYLAND—Feb. 11.
MONTANA—Feb. 19.
TEXAS—March 4.
DELAWARE—March 13.
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.
MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.

LONDON GREET DR. J. H. JOWETT

President Wilson Pleased to Have Minister Speak in England for American People

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—Large numbers of Nonconformists gathered yesterday to welcome Dr. J. H. Jowett on his return from America to take up his new appointment at Westminster Chapel. Some time before the hour for service large queues had formed. The congregation included the Prime Minister and Mrs. Lloyd George.

Prior to preaching the sermon, Dr. Jowett said that he found it difficult to leave New York with all its associations, which had become dear to him. He had, he said, received a letter from President Wilson, saying that sorry as he was that he was leaving America, he was glad he was taking with him an intimate knowledge of the American people. Too often, the President wrote, there had been a failure to realize that the United States was altruistic and unselfish in its aims, and it was with great pleasure that he expressed gratification that he would be speaking in England for the American people.

Dr. Jowett expressed the hope "that this church may be one of the innumerable bonds which will unite Great Britain and America in sincere and lasting affection."

GERMANY WAS READY TO DIVIDE LORRAINE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—Regarding the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung's denial that in the spring of 1917 Germany was prepared to renounce "a considerable portion of Alsace-Lorraine," an East's Berlin correspondent learns from "a completely reliable source" that the official démentis lays emphasis on the word, "considerable," it being an indisputable fact that Germany was ready, during Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's Chancellorship, to relinquish a small part of Lorraine.

Filene's

New hats with veils

Stunning hats by themselves plus a fetching veil, \$9.50 to \$17.50.

Sketched, one of coarse navy blue straw, faced with Georgette and swathed with yards of navy blue mull. Enough to go around and around and still leave a cloudy end to float over the shoulder, \$12.

Particularly interesting is a scarf hat of Georgette. Georgette scarf, edged with wide silk fringe, may be worn draped under chin and buttoned on hat, thrown around throat, or streaming down over right shoulder. Beige with navy or navy with white, \$12.

Other veil hats, some crowned with flowers, at \$9.50, \$12, \$12.50, \$15.

New also: large Georgette brimmed hats, \$9.50 to \$15.

Filene's—mail orders filled—sixth floor

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

GERMAN PRESS AND
BALTIMORE SPEECH

Mr. Wilson's Utterance Declared
to Be "the Final Throwing
Off of the Mask" by the
President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—The Socialist Volkzeitung of Mannheim has complained that the telegraphic report of President Wilson's Baltimore speech issued to the German press was marked by two important omissions which, "without entirely changing the character of the speech, place much of it in another light." The first of these omissions was the passage beginning, "We have ourselves proposed no injustice and no aggression," in which President Wilson proclaimed that, whatever the outcome of the war, to propose anything but absolute justice to Germany at any time would be to renounce and dishonor the cause for which America was fighting. The second passage omitted was that in which the President contrasted the speeches of German statesmen with the acts of "their military masters," and proclaimed that what they had done in Russia, Finland, the Ukraine and Rumania could not be mistaken, and was the real test of their justice and fair play.

As already mentioned in a cable, the speech, as reported to the German press, was hailed in all but Minority Socialist quarters in Germany as marking the final throwing-off of the mask by President Wilson, and was used as the pretext for launching a fresh crusade for the continuation of the war until the attainment of victory. The following passage from the center organ, Germania, for instance, illustrates the manner in which the press as a whole took up the line of argument adopted in official quarters. "Wilson's speech," it reads, "plainly proves that the ravages of the anti-peace mania have now extended in a like degree to America. There is no further use in waiting time upon his tirades, but it would be desirable for us now finally to cease expecting anything different from across the ocean than from Paris or London, or to argue that Wilson would have acted differently had our policy taken a different course on certain occasions. We no longer believe in any of the American phrases. He would have talked just the same had we submitted to the impudence of the Bolsheviks. Thus a peace in the East that accorded with Socialist demands would not have helped us. We went just as far with the Petrograd gentlemen as right and equity, combined with our just interests, warranted in the circumstances; as far as the rights of the wakening nations could demand of a great nation protecting the small, not only in words, but in deeds. The fact that Wilson will not condescend to recognize the Brest peace does not prove it is a bad peace, but only that opposition to it suits Wilson's policy. But the whole of this controversy is of merely theoretical importance. The main thing is that the situation finds us Germans united. Even the Vorwärts has come to the conclusion that there is no way to peace but by military victory, and we should all act in the full consciousness of this fact."

Germany's account of the Vorwärts' attitude is an accurate one, for on this occasion that mouthpiece of the Majority Socialists took the same line as it has taken on so many similar occasions since the outbreak of the war; that is, it left not the slightest doubt that the Government can count absolutely on the support of the Majority Socialists in everything connected with the conduct of the war, and at the same time it disclaimed on their behalf all responsibility for anything the Government had done, or might do, on the ground that its policy was at variance with Socialist theories. The article in which the Vorwärts set forth this latest manifesto of the party is entitled "Force versus Force," and read in part as follows: "The tone of Wilson's Baltimore speech admits of no possible doubt as to where we stand. Either we shall succeed in bringing the war in the West to a conclusion in a reasonable time by military means, or the future will look dark for us. That is to say, it will not be bright even if, as we all hope, the struggles of this spring and summer bring a favorable decision; but it would be far less bright were the decision not to be forthcoming. There can, therefore, be no difference of opinion among the German people as to what must now be desired and aimed at. Semi-official comment on the speech differs very materially from what we have unfortunately been forced to read in the press so often. It says that the speech shows what a lost war would mean to Germany. These are uncommonly serious words."

"In January, 1917, almost all the German papers, except the Socialist press, predicted that England would surrender in a few months owing to the unrestricted submarine campaign, and declared that America's war threat was nothing but bluff and must not be taken seriously, and the war would be over before America could attempt to help the Entente. Had this prophecy been fulfilled, the battles now raging on the western front would have been superfluous; we should have had peace long ago, and Wilson would not have been able to deliver this speech. But we can be grateful to the President for the speech in a certain sense for it recalls what many appear to have forgotten, that this war is no cherry-picking expedition. The German people is still faced with the fact that a tremendous effort must be put forth if it is to withstand to the end the fanatical will for war of its enemies. . . . How long this resistance will be kept up will depend on events now taking place. There is no other solution of the world-confusion so to be seen, but the hoped-for full Ger-

man victory. In the West, also, Wilson's speech further dissipates all doubt that bridges toward peace by agreement were burned by the Brest treaty. Wilson, the undisputed political leader of the Entente, will not recognize the peace of Brest, and gives Germany the choice of retracting her threats of force, or of accepting the battle of force with him. We German Socialists are far from considering every act of Germany's policy right. Our political position is clearly delineated by what we said and wrote before the war, before the declaration of the unrestricted submarine campaign, and before the conclusion of the treaty of Brest. In those three decisive moments the Empire did not take the course we recommended. We always uttered a warning as to what the consequences would be, but nevertheless did our part toward preventing them from becoming fatal."

"The situation so sharply illuminated by Wilson's speech, this immeasurably serious and decisive situation, was brought about by the policy which was not that of the Socialists; but the situation is here, and shows no other outlet than an early, complete victory of Germany in the west. The German people has put forth its full power for that victory, and responsibility for success rests with the military and political command. Peace, if thus enforced, will bring an abundance of complicated problems which will severely tax those who govern in the future, but the price is not too dear."

The Leipzig Volkszeitung, the mouthpiece of the Minority Socialists, pronounced this declaration to be nothing less than a complete capitulation to the Pan-Germans, and the definite adoption by the Majority Socialists also of the program of a forced peace in the west as well as in the east. The note struck by the Vorwärts, however, was echoed throughout the Majority Socialist press, and the Internationale Korrespondenz, which supplies that press with the bulk of its news, observed: "The whole Socialist Party agrees with the Vorwärts in its view of the situation after Wilson's speech. There has not been such unity among Socialists for months. They are fully convinced that all practical prospects of an accommodation peace have vanished through the fault of the Entente. Either German arms must now be so completely victorious that we can force the enemy to peace, or the war and its misery will be endlessly and intolerably prolonged. Our peace hopes now rest on the fighters on the Somme."

As for the Vorwärts, replying some days later to what it declared to be misrepresentations of its declaration, it wrote: "In the article in question we stated that at three decisive moments during the past few years the policy of the Empire took a course that was directly opposed to that recommended by the Social Democratic party. These three decisive moments were those of the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia, the declaration of the unrestricted submarine war, and the conclusion of the Brest-Litovsk peace. From this policy which we opposed, the situation in which we find ourselves has arisen. From that situation it follows that there certainly is no other way out than that of force. We have been promised that we shall be successfully led out by that way, and have been told that the end is near. This we have accepted, because at this moment there is no other alternative, and we have declared ourselves ready to cooperate in the attempt to realize the people's hopes of peace in the only way that still remains open. We march with the rest, we pay with the rest, we hope with the rest, but we herewith state that the responsibility for success rests with those who have actually assumed the leadership of the Empire."

HOME-PRODUCED BACON PRICES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—By the Bacon, Ham and Lard (provisional prices) Order, 1917, Amendment Order, 1918, the Food Controller has authorized an increase in the maximum first-hand prices of home-produced bacon, ham, and lard. The change has been made necessary by the increase in the maximum price of pigs in the United Kingdom from 18s. to 21s. a score. The opportunity has been taken to incorporate in those prices a few other changes which a further investigation of costs has shown to be necessary.

AIR APPOINTMENT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Secretary of State for the Royal Air Force has appointed Mr. Bertram Jones to be civil assistant to the controller-general of equipment in the Air Ministry.



New Royal Exchange and Chamber of Commerce in Calcutta

NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE
OPENED IN CALCUTTA

By The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—For several reasons the opening of the new Royal Exchange in Calcutta and the home of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, is interesting. In the first place, the site of the new building is historic. It was once occupied by the council house, or the government house of its day, while Clive lived there for a time after the fall and restoration of Calcutta during the "Black Hole" campaign of the Nawab Seraj-ud Dowla. Later the house became the residence of Sir Philip Francis, Hastings' rival and bitter critic, and the reputed author of the "Junius" letters. A century later the building was occupied by the Oriental Bank, and lastly by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

By 1915 it had grown too small for the needs of the chamber. It was accordingly demolished in that year, and in February, 1916, the foundation of the present handsome building was laid by Lord Carmichael, the former Governor of Bengal. The new Royal Exchange was built to the designs of T. S. Gregson, of the firm of Gregson, Batley & King, architects, Bombay, and the construction work was entrusted to a Bengali contractor, J. C. Banerjee, a man belonging to the new order in Bengal, a hard-headed business man, and a most able engineer and builder, who has, during the past 10 years, attained to the very front rank among Calcutta builders.

Another interesting point in connection with the new building was touched upon by Sir Hugh Bray, the president of the Chamber, in inviting His Excellency to declare it open. "At this time, when it was decided to push on with the construction of this building in spite of the war," he said, "there were some who questioned the wisdom thereof, but we may be thankful that other counsels prevailed, in consequence of which we have today a building which, I venture to think, adds to the appearance of this city, and will house the Chamber of Commerce and the Royal Exchange as they ought to be housed; a building which could not now be erected at all for lack of the necessary materials, a building such as, when materials become again available, would be likely to cost far more than this has cost."

Lord Ronaldshay, in declaring the building open, paid a tribute to the sterling British qualities which had always animated the commercial community of Calcutta, and, with reference to the departure of the Government of India from Calcutta some years ago, remarked upon the tendency of history to repeat itself. "When James the First," he said, "declared his intention of punishing London by removing his court, the Lord Mayor replied that in removing his royal presence from his Lieges they hoped he would leave them the Thames. 'I do not know,' pursued the Governor, 'in what precise language the president of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce speeded the parting guest on his exodus Delhiwards in 1912; but it has not escaped my observation that just as the Thames still flows through London, so the Hughli still washes the purlieus of Calcutta.'"

PLEA FOR BRITISH
PAPERS IN RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—In a letter to The Times, Mr. Zinovy N. Preev, London correspondent of the Uro Rosli, Moscow, draws attention to the "serious neglect" of the British cause in Russia caused by the suspension of the mail service between the United Kingdom and Russia.

"Coming on top of the departure of British diplomatic representatives and practically all English newspaper correspondents from Russia," Mr. Preev writes, "the rupture of postal relations places Russia in a position of utter moral isolation from the Allies. For some weeks past no English newspaper has reached Russia, while enemy newspapers have been pouring in through the reopened frontier. Thus German propaganda is left in undisputed possession of the Russian field. Can nothing be done to wrest it, if only partially, from the enemy? In addition, the enemy is making new preparations for a large-scale 'propaganda offensive' in Russia. According

to the Vossische Zeitung, 'all printers among the Russian prisoners in Germany have been ordered to Leipzig, where they are busy printing Russian books for the use of German propaganda in Russia. The books are mostly intended to popularize the Kaiser, the German army commanders and German history, among the Russian middle and lower classes.'"

"The present conditions in Russia unfortunately make her an easy prey to this new German aggression. Owing to the acute shortage of paper, lack of printing facilities, inordinate demands of skilled labor, and dislocation of business generally, the publishing trade in Russia is now practically at a standstill. On the other hand, the demand for printed matter has never been greater than it is today, as is usual at a time of social upheaval. The enemy propagandists are therefore sure of a ready reading public for their literary output. Here, again, one may ask: Can nothing be done to counteract this new German propaganda effort? We still remember how in the beginning of the war, when there seemed a good chance of doing immediate business with Russia, hundreds of British firms produced catalogues and price lists in the Russian language. Most of us were then surprised at the unexpected number of British printers with facilities for printing in Russian which that Russian advertising 'push' revealed. Why should not these facilities, so valuable for the purpose of advertising British goods in Russia, be now utilized in the larger interests of the British cause in Russia, especially when the enemy is making such a determined effort to undermine it?"

"I am only too painfully aware of the technical difficulties in the way of keeping open the postal communication with Russia, such as the civil war in Finland, the cutting of the Murman Railway, etc. But is it beyond the resources of the British postal authorities to preserve some sort of communication with Russia, even if it necessitates the improvisation of some sort of rough-and-ready local service in Northern Russia, by means of motor lorries, or even deer-driven sleighs? I have reasons to think that any attempt in this direction would meet with the hearty cooperation of local authorities in Northern Russia. If these technical obstacles are at present really unsurmountable, many Russian friends of England and those in this country who realize the paramount importance of checking German propaganda in Russia would like, at least, to have authoritative and convincing assurance that everything possible has been done, or is being done, to reopen postal communication with Russia at the earliest possible moment."

EARLY CLOSING OF SHOPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Home Secretary has made an order continuing in force to Sept. 30 next the existing general early closing order for shops. It has not been found possible to alter the present closing hour, which remains as hitherto at 8 p. m. (9 p. m. on Saturdays), but a very large number of shops are now closing voluntarily at a much earlier hour, and the Home Secretary makes a strong appeal to all shopkeepers to close as early as practicable during the summer months, so as to enable their employees to take the utmost advantage of the long evenings in the cultivation of allotments, volunteer training, and other forms of war work and service.

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MINNEAPOLIS CEREAL CO., Inc. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

LETTERS

Injustice in War Tax Bill
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
The seeming injustice of the War Excess Profits Tax Bill and the present income tax laws as applied to professional and salaried men, or other persons with taxable income having no invested capital, impels the presentation of the following points for your consideration:

It would appear that justice precludes an escape from the proposition that income derived from personal endeavor should be taxed less than income from invested capital, but the laws as they now stand lay a larger burden on personal endeavor as will be seen by the following:

Taking for example, a dentist such as the writer has in his personal acquaintance, having an annual income of approximately \$15,000 earned by hard work, which includes hours of study to keep himself informed of the latest developments of his profession, devoting perhaps several evenings each week to lecturing at free clinics, and also (as I personally know in one instance) giving without compensation several hours in the evenings of each week to work on the teeth of men drafted for the United States Army who did not have the money to pay for such services; in other words almost his entire time, during long days, given to his profession and to benefit his fellow man; this man will be assessed as follows:

Normal tax, law Oct. 3, 1917.....	\$245.60
Normal tax, law Sept. 8, 1916.....	205.60
Total normal tax.....	\$451.20
Surplus.....	250.00
Excess war profits tax, 8% on \$9000 720.00	

Total assessment.....\$1421.20
It should be noted that this individual pays a War Excess Profits Tax but has no "War Excess Profits," in fact the purchasing power of his income has decreased; in addition to paying a so-called war excess profits tax he is cheerfully bearing a war excess loss.

Now let us consider another example; a cousin of our dentist above referred to, has had rich parents from whom he has inherited approximately \$300,000 in conservative investments from which he derives annually \$10,000 interest of tax-free bonds and \$5,000 dividends on stock of corporations, giving him the same income as his cousin the dentist. This man's future is apparently protected. He is not ambitious and does not have to work for his income; regardless of the size of his tax he would still have the principal intact. His Federal taxes are as follows:

Normal tax, law Oct. 3, 1917.....	\$160.00
Normal tax, law Sept. 8, 1916.....	120.00

Total normal tax.....\$280.00

Less tax withheld on tax-free coupon bonds (paid by deb corp) 200.00

Normal tax paid by capitalist.....80.00

Surplus.....250.00

Excess war profits tax.....none

Total assessment against the man who is best able to pay.....\$320.00

If capitalist derives entire income from preferred stock dividends, his assessment will be still further reduced, as follows:

Normal tax, law Oct. 3, 1917.....	none
Normal tax, law Sept. 8, 1916.....	none

Total normal tax.....none

Surplus.....250.00

Excess war profits tax.....none

Total assessment.....\$250.00

I am fully aware that it is almost impossible to devise a system of taxation that will be absolutely equitable, as between citizens in the vastly differing circumstances of our complex civilization, but the above two cases forcibly show an inequality for which there seems to be lacking any good reason or excuse that has come to my attention and which could have been easily avoided by laying the tax equally upon incomes of like amount, no matter from what source acquired.

If the two examples above cited, having the same income, were obliged to pay exactly the same amount of taxes, there would still be the tax laid on personal endeavor as against in-

The National Aniline
& Chemical Co., Inc.

113 High Street, Boston, Mass.,

the largest American manufacturers of dyes, extends an invitation to the public to visit their Exhibit which is to be on view in connection with the "Made in U. S. A." Exhibition of the Jordan Marsh Company in their store during the week commencing May 20th. This Exhibit was recently shown at the Sixth National Textile Exhibition at the Grand Central Palace, New York City. The exact status of NATIONAL Dyes may be compared with similar dyes of German origin.

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Help Win the War—Save Wheat
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delicious in a dozen ways
Serve it some way every day
Recipes on the Package—Your grocer has it
MINNEAPOLIS CEREAL CO., Inc. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

vested capital, in the one case hard constructive work is required and is taxed excessively, in the other no effort of any kind and yet the tax is light. Is this democratic? I cannot conceive that the dentist deserves the penalty of being obliged to pay four or five times the amount of taxes assessed against the man who draws the same income from the investment of an inheritance or from wealth accumulated previous to the year 1917.
(Signed) FAIR PLAY.
San Francisco, Cal., May 1, 1918.

FUTURE OF GERMAN
CATTLE REARING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)

At a recent meeting of the Landwirtschaftlicher Verein at Breslau, Prof. Dr. Friedrich Aereboe spoke on the future of German cattle rearing. Its extraordinary expansion during recent years, he said, has not been the result of home-grown fodder, but has been due largely to the use of feeding-stuffs imported from abroad. Thus the imports of fodder barely amounted to about three million tons of maize, one million tons (of which 80 per cent was for fodder) of bran, oilcake, and so forth, four million tons; in fact, feeding-stuffs were imported to the extent of three centners per head of the population. The problem is to maintain the cattle-rearing industry in as flourishing a condition as possible without using these imports, which will be mostly unobtainable after the war.

The manufacture of nitrogen from the air enables fertilizers to be produced more cheaply than formerly, and it will therefore be possible to raise more feeding-stuffs from the soil but with the same amount of labor and expense. Even more valuable will be the drying processes which have been recently introduced, and render possible the conservation of lucerne and other albumin-containing fodder. The relative prices of the various articles connected with cattle rearing, for instance of artificial feeding-stuffs compared with green fodder, of milk compared with meat, and so forth, must be very carefully watched in order to judge what kind of feeding will pay best. In regard to the individual classes of domestic animals—pigs, oxen, sheep, goats, horses and poultry—the lecturer discussed, in some detail, the prospects of restoring their numbers to the pre-war level, mentioning among other things, that the dearth of imported feeding-stuffs combined with the high price of wool would favor the rearing of sheep rather than cattle, and that the decreased consumption of meat would raise the demand for eggs for vegetarian cookery, and render poultry-keeping more profitable. The decline in the quality of horses which had taken place during the war would lead to a greater use of oxen as draft animals, and pen-rears of buffalo, which had been introduced from Transylvania during the war.

The lecturer declared that he was not pessimistic with regard to the future of German cattle rearing, providing the rearers made the best use of their opportunities for obtaining fodder within the country—for the question was ultimately one of fodder.

FOOD OF MUNITION WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Minister of Munitions has appointed a committee to advise him on the problems arising out of the supply and distribution of food to munition workers. Mr. Kellaway, M. P., Parliamentary Secretary, is chairman.

Many households
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to either lemon or vanilla because it has more uses—for instance, besides improving desserts of all kinds, Mapleine is a splendid savor for soups and meats. Just a few drops are enough.

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MASSACHUSETTS
PUBLIC TRADING ACT

New Law Recently Signed by
Governor Expected to Be a
Powerful Weapon Against the
Profiteer of Exorbitant Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Cities and towns of Massachusetts now have at their command a powerful weapon to curb the profiteer who exacts tribute from the people by charging extortionate prices for food, shelter and other common necessities of existence. This weapon, which is expected to be as keen in times of peace as of war, was placed in the hands of the municipal authorities when Governor McCall recently signed what is commonly known as the Public Trading Law. It makes it legal for local governments to go into the business of supplying any ordinary needs of the populace, and at fair prices.

The people have for years been told that the surest way to combat the profiteering retailer was to refuse to buy his wares. The theory sounded convincing, and in remote instances has proved workable. But the difficulty was that the trader stopped buying from one dealer, stopped paying his inflated prices, usually to meet equally high prices at another dealer's. Indeed, there seemed no redress. Yet all the while business was denying strenuously all implications of price fixing!

The Massachusetts electorate grasped both horns of the dilemma last November and, at the polls, declared that it is a public function for the state and municipality to supply its people with necessities at reasonable rates, and an amendment to the State Constitution embracing this view was overwhelmingly adopted. The statute law just approved by the Governor provides the machinery whereby cities and towns may feed, clothe and temporarily shelter their inhabitants during "war, public exigency, emergency or distress."

The broad term "public exigency" is a phrase which backers of the law in the Legislature believe will mean plenty of trouble for the extortioner, in normal as well as in abnormal times. How much trouble, depends upon the willingness of local authorities to call the law into command. But public sentiment, in the last analysis, very likely will have the final say as to when the arm of the law shall come into play.

An interesting point of the new law is its C. O. D. feature. Any householder will recognize at once that this means Cash on Delivery. There was a contest in both branches of the State Legislature over this clause, but those who held that its omission savored too much of charity, when the purpose of the law was to be only self-protection, won the point, and the clause was left in. As it finally reads: "Articles furnished or services rendered under the provisions of this act shall be charged for, so far as is practicable, at rates to cover all costs and charges connected with the particular undertaking or service, and shall be paid for in cash at the time of delivery."

A Distinctive
Blouse

An example of the many exclusive models being offered at the Linen Hall. Full particulars and prices of blouses, dresses and coats and skirts sent post free. No. C. S. 618 Blouse in cotton Georgette, collar cut square at back, trimmed Valenciennes lace. Colors ivory, flesh, sky, lemon and beige. 13 to 14 1/2. 19/11

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PRELIMINARIES IN I. W. W. TRIAL ENDED

Government Reads Letters to Connect the Agricultural Workers Union With Activities of the Former Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Government finally ended what may be termed preliminaries in the I. W. W. trial, after six weeks, at a strike at the very center of I. W. W. activity, when, on Monday, its searchlight, swung westward to the agricultural workers' industrial organization. This is the first of the three fields of I. W. W. enterprise. The chapter which is coming will, it is believed, be startling.

This "one big union" offered an organization to migratory workers of the West, and the "A. W. O." in consequence waxed strong. It contains today some 20,000 members. It is thought probable, though that is not nearly what it has had. The farms have been a peculiarly promising place for the application of sabotage and the threat of violence. The story of the I. W. W. in the harvest fields has been written in the smoke of burning crops, the blaze of flaming threshing machines, the terrorizing of small towns, and the passage of state laws against sabotage. But these things will be heard from as the government prosecutor continues the reading of correspondence from Forrest Edwards, secretary-treasurer of the "A. W. O.," which he began yesterday.

The headquarters of the agricultural workers was in Minneapolis. Close by was the State of North Dakota with the Farmers Non-partisan League. A letter from Edwards, read on Monday, told of a tentative agreement reached between the league and the I. W. W. "We are inclosing the latest bulletin," wrote Edwards to a man in South Dakota, "which will give you an idea of what is going on around the country and in a few days will publish a special bulletin setting forth the details of the tentative agreement between this organization and the Farmers Non-partisan League of North Dakota." This was on July 12, 1917.

The tentative agreement with the league did not go through, however, for Edwards telegraphed to Solidarity, the I. W. W. paper at Chicago, that the agreement had been turned down by the league and the whole matter dropped. "Will fight for \$5 minimum wage instead," he wired.

Hints of sabotage punctuated the material which Frank K. Nebeker, chief government prosecutor, read to the jury. "The Anti-I. W. W. Bill has passed both Houses," wrote Edwards, in The Agricultural Workers Bulletin, April 13, 1917, speaking of the Minnesota Legislature. This bulletin was circulated widely among the many members of the A. W. O. "The government must sign it before it becomes a real, up-to-date law," he continued. "In other words, the signature of one man attached to a piece of paper is supposed to end all I. W. W. activities in this State. Will it work that way? Durst of California could probably give some valuable information in this regard. Durst Brothers, millionaire hop growers of California, have paid the price. They 'are on the bum' today. The 'cats' (saboteurs) have made a remarkable change in their economic relations to the rest of society."

The reading of Edwards' correspondence is aimed at connecting him up with the I. W. W.

I. W. W. Letters Read

Evidence Given of Practice of Sabotage in Middle West

CHICAGO, Ill.—Further evidence of the efforts of the I. W. W. leaders to create a reign of terror and demoralization in the wheatfields of the Middle West states and thereby curtail the country's production of food was presented by counsel for the government today at the trial of 112 members of the organization before federal Judge Landis.

Numerous letters taken from the correspondence file of Ted Frazer, one of the defendants, were read. Frazer was an organizer for the Agricultural Workers Union No. 400 of the I. W. W. with headquarters at Minneapolis. Under date of June 10, 1915, Frazer was advised in a letter from general headquarters to "make sure that the men sent into a strike district knew the use of wooden shoes (saboteurs)." Several months later Frazer wrote to W. D. Haywood, general secretary and treasurer of the I. W. W. at Chicago, "When we are stronger we can make these Hoosier authorities dance to our music."

In an official bulletin of the organization issued in July, 1917, the following description of affairs in the Kansas wheat fields was given: "Harvest is on in full blast around Grundsburg, Pratt, Hutchinson and McPherson, Kansas. Hi-jacks (authorities) are performing around the above district. A good dose of wobbly (I. W. W.) meted out to these characters would eliminate them quicker than the workers of Russia routed the Tsar."

In August, 1917, Frazer wrote a sympathizer at Appleton, Minn.: "Glad to know that farmers are up against it for men. This is a war, and the sooner we realize the fact the better. We should expect no quarter and give none."

CHIEFS DISCUSS BAKING PROBLEMS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Baking problems that have arisen as a result of the limited supply of flour were discussed by the chiefs of baking divisions of all state east of the Mississippi at a conference today, with food

administration officials. The chairman of the state committees of the National Bakers Service Board, also conferred with the Food Administration. A joint conference will be held tomorrow. Rules requiring the use of wheat flour substitutes, education of the baking trade in the use of these substitutes, and enforcement of the baking rules are other subjects under consideration.

CHINA AND JAPAN CONCLUDE TREATY

PEKING, China (Friday).—(By the Associated Press).—China and Japan have signed the treaty, concluded after negotiations lasting several days, concerning the military operations to be conducted jointly by the two countries in Siberia. The treaty contains clauses dealing also with other matters, the details of which are not made public.

QUEEN'S MESSAGE TO FORCES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

LONDON, England.—The following message has been addressed to the men of the fighting forces by Queen Mary:

To the men of our heavy, long and thin lines.
I send this message to tell every man how much we, the women of the British Empire at home, wait and pray for you during the long hours of these days of stress and endurance.
Our pride in you is immeasurably our hope unbounded, our trust absolute. You are fighting in the cause of Righteousness and Freedom, fighting to defend the children and women of our land from the horrors that have overtaken other countries, fighting for our very existence as a People at home and across the Seas. You are offering your all

ASSIMILATION OF ALIENS IS URGED

Dr. Peter Roberts Talks on Americanization at Boston Chamber of Commerce Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
BOSTON, Mass.—"Assimilation of foreign-born men is imperative," asserted Dr. Peter Roberts at the luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce which is electing directors at its annual meeting today. Americanization is now a very prominent subject with the chamber, since it is about to take up the work on a community-wide scale. And Dr. Roberts, who is known as an expert on immigrant affairs and who is an international secretary of the Y. M. C. A., was invited to attend the luncheon and to bring out up-to-the-minute points on the subject.

Dr. Roberts said: "The action of the National Chamber of Commerce in appointing a committee on the assimilation of foreign-born men is right in line with democratic ideals. It speaks a faith in common man as able to help make the government of the community. The organization believes in the men of foreign birth, so that it would encourage naturalization." The speaker then went on to show that citizens need to become friends with these foreign men in a very sincere sort of way; the immigrants' welfare, the citizens' welfare and the country's welfare demand it, and demand it immediately, for it is work that should have been done long ago.

Henry I. Harriman, who retires as president of the chamber this year, reviewed briefly the accomplishments of the organization in the past year.

Because of the withdrawal of so many officers of the chamber, it was necessary to elect 16 new directors, the largest number chosen since the present Chamber of Commerce was established. They were as follows: For three years, George Bramwell Baker, Clifton H. Dwinell, William D. Fulton, S. Harold Greene, James H. Hustis, John R. Macomber, Frank W. Remick and Ralph A. Stewart; for two years, Charles B. Davis, George B. Johnson, Charles H. Jones, Henry S. Lyons, George R. Nutter and Robert A. Woods; for one year, Henry E. Bothfield and Charles W. Whittier.

SAXON-LITHUANIAN UNION
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday).—A Berlin dispatch says that the foreign affairs committee of the Federal Council will on Wednesday discuss the agreement reached at main headquarters respecting the Austro-German Alliance. The committee will also take up the Alsace-Lorraine and Lithuanian questions. A Saxon-Lithuanian union is now advocated by the Saxon Cabinet, and the King of Saxony has declared his readiness to approve it.

NOMINATIONS OF GENERALS
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Nominations of Maj.-Gen. Peyton C. March, acting chief of staff, to be a full general, and of Gen. Tasker Bliss, chief of staff, to be a general by brevet, have been sent by President Wilson to the Senate.

STRIKE QUESTION IN WINNIPEG, MAN.

Matter Raised in Canadian House of Commons—Feeling in Winnipeg Against Strikers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The big strike in Winnipeg was mentioned in the House of Commons yesterday, questions being asked as to whether the government was taking any steps to deal with the serious state of affairs. In regard to the threat of a "sympathetic" strike, the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, said, "I should very greatly doubt whether persons engaging in such a strike would thereby free themselves from the penalties of the order-in-council, recently passed, and known as the Anti-Loafers law. It is for the provincial and city authorities to consider and act as advised by their counsel." The government is being urged to have an order-in-council passed under the War Measures Act making it unlawful for any body of men to strike

business transactions on half speed. The fire brigade, with the exception of 25 men who remained loyal, have been out for several days. However, the 15 fire stations are fully manned by volunteers who are faithfully observing discipline, and sleeping in the stations.

The public is solidly behind the City Council. The consensus of opinion is that there is something grave behind the unreasonable demands of the labor leaders. Strong suspicions have prevailed for two years that German money was being freely spent to stir up industrial strife here, and prevent the great bulk of the population from getting on with the war.

If ever the time was opportune for the Dominion government to insist on differences between the employer and employee being submitted to arbitration, it is now, was the unanimous opinion of the members of the union government committee of South Winnipeg, at an emergency meeting called to discuss the strike situation. A telegram was sent to Sir Robert Borden from the meeting, urging him to have legislation passed at once under the War Measures Act to make striking a criminal offense on the part

RUSSIA DENOUNCES TURKISH ADVANCE

Blame for Present Conditions Is Placed on Germany by Reason of Brest-Litovsk Treaty

LONDON, England (Monday).—The Bolshevik Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, it was made known today, sent the following wireless message on April 12 to the German Foreign Office:

"In the Turkish advance in the Caucasus, the peaceful population, including women and children, is being cut down ruthlessly by the thousands. 'The treaty we were forced to sign at Brest-Litovsk provided that the populations at Ardahan, Kars and Batum should have full freedom and the right to control their destiny in their own way. The events in these regions show that the policy of extermination which has been followed for the past 10 years, is still being pursued. 'Responsibility for atrocities among the Armenian people in the region at

removed from the presidency on Feb. 2, 1912, and later was deported to Siberia by the Russian government. He deplored the Russian Revolution, who in 1915 demanded his return. He was liberated from his imprisonment in 1917 and returned to Finland.

Government for Finland
STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Tuesday).—A constitutional monarchy is the only form of government for Finland, in the opinion of Judge Svinhufvud, who has just been declared temporary dictator by the Finnish Diet. He says he is convinced the only way for Finland to secure independence and freedom and a government above party interference is to choose a constitutional monarch.

Judge Svinhufvud said he would refuse categorically to become a candidate for the presidency if asked to do so. He believed most of the members of the Landtag would resign if a republic were declared. He added that 16,000,000 marks were subscribed during the first week to the Finnish Liberty loan.

FRANCE AND THE SWISS COAL SUPPLY

PARIS, France (Sunday).—The French government has threatened to withdraw its offer of 85,000 tons of coal monthly to Switzerland if the German-Swiss economic and commercial agreement recently arrived at is ratified by the Swiss delegates. France in this case will supply coal only to the shops and manufacturing plants that are working on goods for France and her allies.

BERNE, Switzerland (Saturday).—The new treaty between Germany and Switzerland provides for the monthly export from Germany to Switzerland of 200,000 tons of coal and 15,000 tons of iron and steel. Among exports which Switzerland agrees to make are 15,000 to 17,000 cattle monthly. Goods manufactured with German coal may not be exported to Germany's enemies unless it is proved the factories possessed and used an equivalent amount of non-German fuel in the manufacture.

MICHIGAN SENATOR CRITICIZES MEXICO

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mexico was held up in the Senate today by Senator Smith of Michigan as a "hotbed of anarchy and disorder," where the rights of American citizens are "trampled on ruthlessly." "The money of our enemies is at work in Mexico," the Senator declared, adding that the country is a hiding place for conspirators. Every wireless message sent out of the United States is caught, he said, in Mexico. "For what purpose, senators can conjecture what they desire," he added. "One relieving feature of the situation," interrupted Senator Thomas of Colorado, "is that representatives of our government also catch and utilize all wireless messages sent out from Mexico."

NAVY APPROPRIATION BILL PASSES HOUSE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Naval Appropriation Bill for \$1,587,000,000, an increase of \$202,840,000 over the measure passed by the House, was reported to the Senate today and will be called up tomorrow.

ARMY INCREASE BY DRAFT EXTENSION

General Crowder Estimates That the New Call for Young Men Will Make an Addition of Three Quarters of a Million

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Estimates today by Major-General Crowder, Provost Marshal-General, indicate that probably 750,000 men will be obtained for the army by the registration on June 5 of all youths who have attained 21 years of age since June 5 last. Fully 1,000,000 youths, according to General Crowder's estimate, will be registered. At least one-fourth of them, he thinks, will be exempted on various grounds.

A statement by Secretary Baker giving the estimate and outlining plans for the draft, says:

"General Crowder's estimate was based on the fact that almost 10,000,000 registered last year. This number includes all between 21 and 31. Statistics collected by General Crowder's office show that a little more than 10 per cent of these men were 21 years old. On that basis it is estimated by draft officials working under General Crowder that this year's registration will exceed 1,000,000.

"Of this number General Crowder estimates that three-quarters, or about 750,000, will be available for military service. This makes proper allowances because of dependents and other bars to military service.

"Under President Wilson's proclamation, all male persons, citizens, or aliens, must register. The only persons exempted are officers and enlisted men of the regular army, navy and marine corps and the national guard and naval militia, while in federal service, and officers of the officers reserve corps and enlisted men in the enlisted reserve corps, while in active service.

"General Crowder plans to have the local boards keep their offices open for registration purposes between 7 a. m. and 9 p. m. on June 5. Between those hours all young men who were born between June 5, 1896, and June 5, 1897, must register. These men are subject to the provisions of the Selective Act, under which the first registration was held.

TICKET OFFICE CONSOLIDATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Consolidation of 37 railroad ticket offices of Chicago in a single office in the Insurance Exchange Building on Jackson Boulevard, between Sherman and Wells Streets, was approved today by the Director-General. The saving of rental will be nearly \$200,000 a year.

SEAPLANE FIGHTS U-BOAT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
MADRID, Spain (Tuesday).—German submarine U-39 has been towed into Cartagena in a damaged condition after a fight with a French seaplane.

PORT OF MONTREAL

MONTREAL, Que.—The port of Montreal, this season, is to be devoted solely to freight traffic. All ocean passenger liners formerly using the St. Lawrence will be diverted to other ports.

You held back nothing, and by
by day you shot a flame so great
that no man can have greater.
No, on our part, each with
full hearts and unflinching will,
the lines are held most dear.
No too are striving in all ways
possible to make the War victorious.
I know that I am expressing what
is felt by thousands of wives
and mothers when I say that
we are determined to help one
another in keeping your homes
ready against your glad home-coming
in peace name we bless you
and by his help, we too will
do our best.

26th April 1918
Mary Q

without first having their grievances submitted to arbitration, and further declaring all "sympathetic" strikes illegal. It is openly hinted here that the strike of civic employees is the work of pro-German agents, it being pointed out that a large proportion of the striking element is of foreign extraction. The government is endeavoring to get the strikers to agree to a board of conciliation and also to agree to go back to work until the award of the board.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
WINNIPEG, Man.—In view of the present civic strike in the city of Winnipeg, 400 leading citizens, representative of industry, commerce, manufacture, professions, the judiciary and the bar, and provincial and municipal authorities, unanimously adopted the following resolutions at a mass meeting held in Royal Alexandra Hotel:

MAIL TUBE SYSTEM TOPIC OF HEARING

BOSTON, Mass.—Transportation of mail through underground tubes in Boston slows up delivery, while the use of auto trucks speeds it up. Postmaster Murray told the Legislative Committee on Federal Relations today in opposing a resolution which would memorialize Congress to retain the tube system of deliveries in all the large cities of the country. Postmaster Murray declared that there is no intention to carry out further aggressions. The note says that Germany will help Russia in the negotiations with the new nation and emphasizes the wish to maintain Russia's friendship.

Germany's changed attitude, Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik Premier, told the Central Executive Committee tonight, was due to the international situation and to unexpected difficulties in Ukraine, but he cautioned the committee against undue optimism, saying that peace is insecure, as treaties are scraps of paper and the Soviet government must utilize to the utmost the respite offered by the temporary differences between the capitalistic powers to strengthen its own position. He said that the present alignment may suddenly change and today's enemies may become friends. He said that it was difficult to maintain neutrality for a country which had not the power to protect it.

The possibility of a German-Japanese understanding regarding the Far East is intimated.

GIFT TO FRANCE ASKED BY S. A. R. CONVENTION

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Patriotism was the keynote at today's session of the annual congress of the national Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. The delegates listened to an address by Lieutenant Dewierbicki, member of the French High Commission, and then adopted a resolution calling on the United States government to remit payment of the French loans made in connection with the prosecution of the war. A resolution urging the government to suppress publication of German newspapers was adopted.

PRESIDENT POSES FOR ARTIST
WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson posed today for a celebrated Cuban artist, A. Romanach, who will paint a portrait of the President for the City of Havana.

SHIPS FOR AUSTRALIA
MELBOURNE, Vic. (Monday).—In response to a request from the United States, the Commonwealth has decided to charter American vessels to carry wheat to the United States.

Germany Conciliatory to Russia

MOSCOW, Russia (May 15).—(By the Associated Press).—The German reply to the protest against German invasion of Russian territory as a violation of the Brest-Litovsk treaty, sent to Berlin by Mr. Tchitcherin, the Foreign Minister, is most conciliatory. It says that the German rôle in Ukraine and Finland is ended and that there is no intention to carry out further aggressions. The note says that Germany will help Russia in the negotiations with the new nation and emphasizes the wish to maintain Russia's friendship.

Germany's changed attitude, Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik Premier, told the Central Executive Committee tonight, was due to the international situation and to unexpected difficulties in Ukraine, but he cautioned the committee against undue optimism, saying that peace is insecure, as treaties are scraps of paper and the Soviet government must utilize to the utmost the respite offered by the temporary differences between the capitalistic powers to strengthen its own position. He said that the present alignment may suddenly change and today's enemies may become friends. He said that it was difficult to maintain neutrality for a country which had not the power to protect it.

The possibility of a German-Japanese understanding regarding the Far East is intimated.

German Demands at Helsingfors

MOSCOW, Russia (Friday, May 17).—(By the Associated Press).—A vigorous protest against the demand of the German commander at Helsingfors that the Germans take charge of the fortifications, properties and stores in that city, has been made by Mr. Tchitcherin, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister. He points out that, in accordance with the peace treaty of Brest-Litovsk, the war matériel and supplies belonging to Russia at Helsingfors were to remain in Russian control. It is reported that the stores at Helsingfors are valued at 150,000,000 rubles.

The city of Abo, the former capital of Finland, has been captured by the Germans, who have taken prisoners the Russians found there.

Finnish Dictator Nominated

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Monday).—Judge Svinhufvud has been nominated temporary dictator by the Finnish Diet. He was formerly president of the Finnish Diet, being reelected to that office on four occasions. In 1910 he defied the Russian government and refused to submit to the Finnish Diet two imperial measures. He was



An Easy Way to Remove Grease Spots

A VERY simple, inexpensive and sure way to remove grease spots from coat collars, garments and fabrics of any kind is to make a paste of

20-MULE TEAM
BORAX SOAP CHIPS



by dissolving one cup of Soap Chips in two cups of boiling water. Apply after paste hardens with a soft cloth and sponge off with cold water. Will leave no "rings" because the Borax in the Chips dissolves all the grease.

"It's the Borax with the Soap that does the work" AT ALL DEALERS

Maj. Frank Geere, in charge of the finance and accounting division in the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., received announcement today of his promotion to lieutenant-colonel, with probable reassignment to his old department in the coast artillery corps.

Major Geere has been in the local department since the opening of army headquarters in Boston a year ago, and he is the last member of the original staff of Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards.

AMERICAN TANKER LOST
Service of the United Press Associations
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Loss of the American tanker William Rockefeller at sea has been officially reported to the Navy Department. Details are lacking, but a supplementary report has been promised. The department is withholding an announcement of the loss until it establishes the casualties involved.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The trial of
Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes on a charge
of violating the Espionage Law began

WAR LABOR BOARD TO MEET
WASHINGTON, D. C. — Chairman Walsh, of the National War Labor Board, announced today that the whole board would assemble in Chicago next Monday to hear labor differences arising in the Middle West, particularly in Detroit and Cleveland.

Standard Oil Company

Motor Gasoline

A wide variety of mixtures is being sold under the name "gasoline." The best way to be sure that the gasoline you buy measures up to quality standards is to buy from the dealers listed below. They sell only SOCONY—uniform, pure, powerful. Look for the Red, White and Blue So-Co-ny Sign

WE SELL

SOCONY MOTOR GASOLINE

STANDARD OIL CO. N.Y.

The Sign of a Reliable Dealer

DEALERS WHO SELL SOCONY MOTOR GASOLINE

BOSTON

Armory Garage, Inc., 27 Townsend St.
Auto Owners Supply Co., 270 Columbus Ave.
Bachman Garage, Inc., 250 Northampton St.
Bascum, George R., 21 Stanhope St.
Bay State Tire Co., 306 Columbus Ave.
Beacon Hill Garage, 14 Garfield St.
Becker Strutz Auto Co., 677 Beacon St.
Bishop Motor Sales Co., 607 Beacon St.
Boston W. M. C. A. Co., 1000 North St. Boston St.
Bowman, J. W. Co., 1100 Washington St.
Brookline Ave. Garage, 462 Brookline Ave.
Buick Boston Co., 1400 Beacon St.
Cadillac Auto Co. of Boston, 80 Jersey St.
Cadillac Auto Co. of Boston, 1000 Commonwealth Ave.
Chandler Motors of N. E., Inc., 566 Commonwealth Ave.
Chaston St. Garage, 1400 Commonwealth Ave.
Connell & McKone Co., 533 Commonwealth Ave.
Conell & McKone Co., 1000 Commonwealth Ave.
Covett St. Garage, 140 Dover St.
Dugan, John M., 10 East Concord St.
Dyer, W. R. & Co., 20 Aberdeen St.
Federal Oil Co., 96 Norway St.
Federal Oil Co., 960 Mass. Ave.
Federal Oil Co., 1000 Commonwealth Ave.
Fenway Garage, 1000 Commonwealth Ave.
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., 656 Beacon St.
Flanders, C. S., 118 W. Brookline St.
Ford Motor Co., 96 Brookline Ave.
Franklin Motor Car Co., 118 Commonwealth Ave.
Granstein, Leon, 41 Columbus Ave.
Granstein, Leon, 1100 Commonwealth Ave.
Grogan, John, 1100 Commonwealth Ave.
Grove, George W., 321 Columbus Ave.
Hall, M. R., 18 Broadway St.
Hall, Marshall B., 11 Clarendon St.
Hansen, A. L., 35 Bunker St.
Hart, A. T. Co., Inc., 600 Beacon St.
Hendley Kimball Co., 652 Beacon St.
Henderson, W. F., 1100 Commonwealth Ave.
Henshaw Motor Co., 731 Boylston St.
Interstate Boston Co., 167 Mass. Ave.
Lancaster Motor Co., 100 Irving St.
Jackson Motor Car Co., 1100 Commonwealth Ave.
Judd, John L., 685 Beacon St.
Kell Springfield Motor Car Co., 505 Commonwealth Ave.
Kendrick Garage, 502 Commonwealth Ave.
King Motors, Inc., 600 Beacon St.
Lafayette Garage, 507 Boylston St.
Lancaster Motor Co., 100 Irving St.
London Garage, 55 Bickford St.
Longwood Garage, Inc., 142 St. Mary's St.
Manning's Garage, 554 Huntington Ave.
Maguire, J. W. Co., Inc., 745 Boylston St.
Maguire, J. W. Co., Inc., 745 Boylston St.
McNear, George W., 26 Cambridge St.
Trustees Mass. Auto Club Trust, 100 Stuart St.
Moore, Blodet, Inc., 53 Temple St.
Motor Car Service Co., 338 Newbury St.
Motor Mart Garage, Park Square.
Munson Garage, 11 Munson St.
N. E. Velle Co., Inc., 80 Brookline Ave.
Northampton St. Garage, 1100 Commonwealth Ave.
North End Commercial Garage, 1. Sonnabend, Prop., 440 Commercial St.
Norris Buick Co., 17 Lawton St.
Owen Magnetic Car Co., 78 Cunningham St.
O'Leary Auto Co., 1000 Commonwealth Ave.
Palmer Detroit Motor Car Co., 532 Commonwealth Ave.
Patterson Lubricating Co., 114 Broad St.
Pembroke Motor Co., Inc., 508 Beacon St.
Riggs, Inc., Warren J., 76 Broadway.
Roberts Garage Co., Inc., 33 Newbury St.
Rockwell Taxi Cab Co., Inc., 55 Batavia St.
Rockwell, C. P., Inc., 640 Commonwealth Ave.
Rochester Garage, 1000 Commonwealth Ave.
Smith, Bryant G. & Sons, Inc., 681 Beacon St.
Snow Combs & McBeath, Inc., 142 St. Mary's St.
Somerset Garage, 502 Commonwealth Ave.
Taylor & Palmer Garage Co., Inc., 171 Huntington Ave.
Thompson, Peter C., 508 Beacon St.
Washington St. Garage, 9 East Springfield St.
White, Company, The, Inc., 341 Newbury St.
White, Geo. B., 1400 Commonwealth Ave.
Wilks Overland, Inc., Overland St., off Reine Ave.
Wing, Frank E., 508 Beacon St.

ALTON

Burnett & Sherman, 1000 Commonwealth Ave.
Car, C. E. Co., 1000 Commonwealth Ave.
Garford Motor Car Co., Inc., 900 Commonwealth Ave.
Hino St. Garage, 1000 Commonwealth Ave.
Ideal Garage, Inc., 8 Glenville Terrace.
Murray's Garage, Inc., 147 Warren St.
Ongman, Bertha R., 52 Fenwick St.
Signal Motor Truck Co. of N. E., 949 Commonwealth Ave.
Simpson Both Motor Car Co., Inc., 5 Brighton Ave.
Three Fields Garage, 1000 Commonwealth Ave.
Timmons, Arthur, 45 Brighton Ave.
Travis Repair Co., 218 1/2 St.

ATLANTIC

Fratus, Joseph, 304 Hancock St.

BRIGHTON

Anthony Milling Corporation, 280 Washington St.
Brighton Contra Garage, 381 Market St.
Burke, N. L., 184 N. Harvard St.
McVey, T. H., 55 Market St.
Rowe Contracting Company, Washington St.

BROOKLINE

Aspinwall Garage, 40 Aspinwall Ave.
Beaconfield Garage, 1000 Commonwealth Ave.
Boulevard Garage, 29 Webster St.
Brandon Garage, 645 Washington St.
Chestnut Hill Garage, 196 Commonwealth Ave.
Covey Road Garage, 121 Covey Road.
Durgin's Garage, 1000 Commonwealth Ave.
Durgin Garage, 6 St. Mary's St.
Fleming, John, 75 Washington St.
Harvard Street Garage, Aspinwall Ave.
Hill, H. R., 14 St. Mary's St.
Hill, E. H., 818 Boylston St.
Home Carriage Co., Inc., 1000 Commonwealth Ave.
Miller, G. N., 50 Washington St.
Miskell, Thos. L., 369 Newton St.
Park Garage, 30 W. Washington St.
Regent Circle Garage, 1000 Commonwealth Ave.
Standard Garage, 1000 Commonwealth Ave.
Walnut Path Garage, 1000 Commonwealth Ave.
Webster Place Garage, Inc., Webster Place.

CAMBRIDGE

Ame Garage, Inc., 205 Prospect St.
Raker Motor Sales Co., Inc., 32 Green St.
Richter, B. L. & Bro., 1000 Commonwealth Ave.
Broadway Garage, 456 Broadway.
Brooks, W. F., 385 Broadway St.
Buick Boston Co., 1400 Beacon St.
Cambridge Coach Co., 35 Church St.
Cambridge Motor Co., 1000 Commonwealth Ave.
Central Garage, 380 Green St.
Chevrolet Motor Co. of N. E., Shoe & Leather Bldg.
Church Street Garage, 1000 Commonwealth Ave.
Columbia Garage, 167 Columbia St.
Concord Ave. Garage, 145 Concord Ave.
Costa's Garage, Inc., 257 Prospect St.
Dana Garage, 387 Harvard St.
Dolan, J. M., 3100 Commonwealth Ave.
Fayerweather Garage, 74 Fayerweather St.
Federal Oil Co., 1000 Commonwealth Ave.
Gavin's Garage, 50 Boylston St.
Harvard Square Garage, Dunster & Mt. Auburn Sts.
Hendley Kimball Co., 652 Beacon St.
Inman Square Garage, 1260 Cambridge St.
Klauer Bros., 300 Commonwealth Ave.
Lechman Garage, 920-924 Cambridge St.
Mack Motor Truck Co., Inc., 185 Massachusetts Ave.
Massachusetts Avenue Garage, 255 Mass. Ave.
McVey, J. L., 12 Belmont St. (Waterbury).
McLaughlin, W. H., 29 Glenwood St.
Mitchell Lucas Motor Car Co., Inc., 145 Harvard St.
Nevins, W. H., 171 Sherman St.
New Oxford Garage, 6 Bunting St.
Newtowne Garage, Inc., 817 Somerville Ave.
Perry, Mrs. R. L., 125 Washington St.
Porter Station Garage, Inc., 82 Somerville Ave.
Remington Club Garage, 5 Remington St.
Ridgely Garage, 1000 Commonwealth Ave.
Sanderson, E. P., Third St.
Schoer, F. A. Co., Inc., 41 West St.
Suburban Motor Car Co., Inc., 5 Bake St.
University Garage, 678 Massachusetts Ave.

CHARLESTON

Charleston Auto Station, 418 Main St.
Cummings Bros., 10 Chambers St.
Heath, E. R., 2 Warren St.
Hendley Garage, 1000 Commonwealth Ave.

CHELSEA

Central Garage, Inc., 37 Fourth St.
Chelsea Garage, 167 Park St.
Chelsea Motor Mart, 175 Washington Ave.
Chelsea Square Garage, Inc., Pearl and Park Sts.
Metropolitan Garage, Tremont and Ferry Sts.

DEBHAM

Bay State Garage, 1000 Commonwealth Ave.
Frederic, M. A., Bridge St.
White, W. W., Washington St.

DORCHESTER

Ashmont Garage, 531 Talbot Ave.
Camden Garage Co., Inc., 181 Belmont St.
Centre Street Garage, 150 Centre St.

DORCHESTER—Continued

Columbia Road Garage, 1000 Commonwealth Ave.
Carter W. Bowman, 1000 Dorchester Ave.
Dorchester Garage, 18 Washington St.
Dorchester Yacht Club, 520 Pleasant St.
Edward Everett St. Garage, D. W. Dunn & Co., 1000 Commonwealth Ave.
Genera Ave. Garage, 600 Geneva Ave.
Granite Ave. Garage, 17 Granite Ave.
Harvard Garage, 18 Harvard St.
Henry, M. J., 1140 Washington St.
Jewell Park Garage, 42 Charles St.
Mahoney, J. J., 1000 Commonwealth Ave. and Elm Hill Ave.
Park Garage, 852 Elm Hill Ave.
Pettit, M., 200 Adams St.
Savin Hill Yacht Club, Savin Hill.
Shaw's Garage, 630 Elm Hill Ave.
Shawson, John, 802 Elm Hill Ave.
Stanley Garage Co., Inc., 50 Hancock St.
Tubman's Garage Garage, 410 Columbia Road.
Wainwright's Garage, 288 Mount St.
Weaver, W. S., 30 Branch St.

EAST BOSTON

Carr, J. A., 1 Walley St.
Ford Service Station, 452 Bennington St.
Orient Auto Station, Orient Heights.
Orient Central Garage, Orient Heights.

EVERETT

Brown, C. H., 130 Elm St.
Burnside, A. M., 18 Everett St.
Everett Garage, 83 Broadway.
Everett St. Garage, Cor. Broadway and Fallway.
Hartford, F. A., 1830 Broadway.
McCarthy, D. J., 82 Hancock St.
McDevitt, J. F., Elm St. and Woodlawn Ave.
Metric Garage, 24 Myrtle Ave.
National Garage, Inc., 1000 Commonwealth Ave.
Perry, C. M., School St. Place.
Pierotti, M. & Son, 202 Main St.

FOREST HILLS

Brad, P. J., 1000 Commonwealth Ave.
Forest Hills Garage, St. Ann St.

HYDE PARK

Albee, S., Fairmount St.
Hyde Park Garage, 1220 Hyde Park Ave.
Norfolk Garage, 1250 Hyde Park Ave.

JAMAICA FLAIN

Arboreway Garage, 200 South St.
Bunker Garage, 200 South St.
Columbia Garage, 420 South Huntington Ave.
Glen Road Garage, 3500 Huntington Ave.
Hill's Garage, 3500 Huntington Ave.
Jamaica Pond Garage Co., 710 Center St.
Jamaica Pond Garage Co., 710 Center St.
Prescott Gas & Oil Station, Cor. Arboreway and Wald Pk.
Woodbourne Auto Station, Hyde Park Ave.
Yell, E. W., 130 Landon St.

MALDEN

Hazen & Warwick Garage, Lebanon St.
Hoes, J. I., 1 Water St.
Malden Garage, 137 Eastern Ave.
Malden Motor Mart, Main & Irving Sts.
Maplewood St. Garage, 708 Irving St.
Morton & Co., Mountain Ave.
Parks Osgood Co., Inc., 200 Washington St.
Rowe Contracting Co., Salem St.
Sheppard, Henry, 108 Cross St.
Sumner Street Garage, Sumner St.
Terminal Garage, 200 Main St.
West End Garage, 36 Commercial St.
Wettergreen, J.

WAR CHEST OPINION FROM CALIFORNIA

Vice-Chairman of State Council Declares That His Personal Idea Is That the Plan Would Retard Work to Raise Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—"While the question of putting the so-called war chest plan in operation in California has not come before the State Council of Defense officially, my personal idea about the matter is that it is not a good plan and would retard rather than promote effective work in raising funds," said Mr. A. H. Naffziger, vice-chairman and executive head of the California State Council, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"My reason for thinking in this way," said Mr. Naffziger, "is that under the present system of raising funds each organization, agency or object for which money is being raised makes a special, definite appeal to the individual, whereas under the war chest plan, which calls for contributions to a common fund which is later distributed to these organizations, all the advantages of this special appeal are lost and the whole procedure is at once put upon a cold, commercial basis."

"One of the greatest advantages of the present method of obtaining war funds is that each contributor knows exactly to what he is contributing, and he has his own reasons for giving money to the special objects which he may elect for his subscriptions. In my opinion this is the most intelligent and attractive way in which the work could be carried on. Whereas if we are obliged to turn our money over to a common fund, not knowing to what purpose it might be diverted, the enthusiasm for giving would at once be dulled and the results, in my opinion, made very unsatisfactory."

"For example, many people object to giving money to the Y. M. C. A. and others do not want to contribute to the Knights of Columbus, others not being willing to support various other activities, while all of these may be anxious to give generously to one or more of the various agencies. This being the case it seems to me that the total amount of subscriptions under the war chest plan would at once be lowered, as many would hesitate to give at all if they thought that their contributions were to be devoted to certain ends."

"Of course there are many people who feel themselves well informed on the whole situation, who would be willing to support all phases of the work, and who would be willing to have some one else determine the proportion of their contributions that should go to this object or that purpose. As far as this is concerned the war chest idea might be all right. If all people felt as these do, the war chest plan might not be objectionable, but those who feel this way about the matter are very few as compared with the great mass of the people who have decided preferences as to what branch of the war service they wish to give their financial support."

Thus far the war chest plan idea has appeared at two points only on the Pacific Coast. It is being considered by the State Council of Defense in Washington and by some of the county councils in California.

Opposition to Plan Urged

Member of Y. M. C. A. Executive Committee Gives Reasons for Stand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—"The war chest, if generally adopted, will prove a serious menace to the war work programs of the Young Men's Christian Association in American camps and with the armies overseas," says L. Wilbur Messer, general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago, in a signed editorial leading the Official Bulletin of the local Y. M. C. A. just off the press. Mr. Messer is a member of the executive committee of the national war work council of the Y. M. C. A.

"This plan for collecting war relief funds," continued Mr. Messer, "should be opposed wherever possible for the following reasons:—

"The war chest will produce the minimum rather than the maximum of financial contributions from individuals and the community and, therefore, will discourage the largest degree of patriotism, sacrifice and loyalty."

"The war chest will be unsatisfactory and unfair because under it the contributor cannot know where his money will go nor can he order it used for a special cause in which he is peculiarly interested. He will merely contribute to a nebulous blanket of so-called 'good causes' and we must rely thereafter wholly upon the transcendental uprightness of a small committee of individuals who may or may not do all that is expected of them."

"The war chest plan very likely will result in giving the novel, the untold, the poorly managed or unnecessary projects which are too weak to obtain a large public support on their own merits. It will retard strength at the expense of the permanent or more vital movements which now possess the complete confidence of a large and sympathetic constituency."

"The war chest, therefore, while possibly favoring the cause which is less worthy will, on the other hand, weaken the tie binding well-established organizations to their permanent constituencies, alienate the individual donor from his favorite movement and, in the end, serve to lessen the ardor of the individual for generally approved causes."

"Such a result, in my opinion,

would be lamentable and would tend to shatter the very foundations of those older and tried organizations whose mission is large and whose field for constructive achievement is almost unlimited."

COERCION AGAIN IN RED CROSS DRIVE

(Continued from page one)

and wrecked men come back from that place, the fellow that failed to give to something that would help them, is going to be mighty uncomfortable. You can also say we are going to use the pitiless glare of publicity on those who can give and do not. We want the solicitors' cards on those that will not give turned in at once and the executive committee will take such action as they see fit.

"Explain this fully to your solicitors and tell them it is a real contingency that we are up against."

Oversubscriptions Filed

Claims Are Made by Various Sections of Country of Going "Over the Top"

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims from various sections to the honor of being first to subscribe their allotment to the second fund of the American Red Cross were on file here today awaiting decision of the national headquarters in the matter of awards. Word was cabled from Honolulu that Hawaii had oversubscribed its quota of \$250,000, while reports of having gone over the top have been received from Peabody, Mass., Kossuth County, Iowa, Pontotoc County, Oklahoma, and Yolo County, California.

In addition to the enthusiastic reports received from towns and counties, the governors of the states have sent messages predicting big success in auctioning off the packages of wool clipped from the White House sheep. The British Red Cross sent a cable message wishing the American Red Cross success in its war fund drive, and stating that America's civilian relief "has brought fresh heart to those of our allies whose countries have suffered so severely from the devastation of war."

Word from New York City was that subscription there had totaled \$4,887,610, and from Chicago a report showed that nearly \$500,000 had been subscribed by less than half a dozen firms and individuals on the first day.

Michigan has subscribed its full quota of \$3,000,000. Forty-nine of the 92 counties in Nebraska had gone over the top by noon Monday, and some had doubled. Milwaukee promised a big over-subscription. Up to 8 o'clock last night, Ohio had subscribed \$574,848. Kentucky \$301,400, and Indiana \$630,000. Kentucky reported that 20 out of 144 chapters went over the top on the first day.

On the southwestern division, more than 50 chapters had largely exceeded their quotas at noon yesterday. In the Northwestern division returns are slow. Alaska had one-half its quota of \$40,000 raised at noon yesterday. Eleven chapters in Oregon and Washington raised their quotas in the first day.

Colonel Jake Dawson, a Texas turkey gobbler that sold for \$10,000 in a Red Cross auction at Austin, was delivered as a gift to President Wilson today by Representative Hardy of Texas.

Buyers of wool clip shorn from the White House flock of sheep will receive autographed letters from President and Mrs. Wilson along with their purchases. The wool has been done up in two-pound packages, and sent to governors of the states, to be auctioned off for the Red Cross. Officials of the Red Cross expect the sales to add many thousands of dollars to Red Cross funds.

New England Drive

Red Cross Officials Estimate Subscriptions of \$2,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Red Cross headquarters estimated this afternoon that subscriptions up until that time for New England aggregated \$2,000,000. A dispatch received at headquarters stated that the New England subscription thus far reported amounted to \$632,000, but this was only a fragmentary report, and indicated little concerning the actual amount subscribed in the first two days of the campaign. New England is called upon to subscribe \$7,000,000 before the end of the week.

Edwin S. Webster, chairman of the Metropolitan Boston division, said today that the success of the campaign depends upon the contributions of those whose means enable them to give moderate amounts as well as of those who make large contributions.

Newport, N. H., with a quota of \$40,000, raised \$60,000 in four hours on Monday.

Weston, Mass., reports that its quota of \$6208 has been increased to \$15,600 and more coming.

Marblehead has increased its quota of \$5500 to \$6810, taking but four hours to collect the subscriptions.

Returns from Eastern Massachusetts, exclusive of Boston, with a quota of \$1,000,000, show subscriptions to the amount of \$60,000, with 35 more districts to hear from.

Richmond, Mass., with a quota of \$500, has already raised \$1056, and Newton, Mass., has subscribed \$40,000 toward its quota of \$68,575.

Last night's mass meeting at the Boston Opera House put the campaign in Boston in full swing. Hugues le Roux, an officer of the Legion of Honor and an editor of Le Matin of Paris, expressed his gratitude to the American people for all they had done in this war to help the people of France. A feature of the evening was

The Douglas County Plan

The Red Cross Asks \$27,500 From Douglas County

This is our share of the one hundred million dollars that the United States will give next week.

Every person should know the plan by which our quota will be raised. A card has been made out for every taxpayer in this county. On this card is the person's name and the amount of taxable property which the county treasurer's books show that he pays taxes on in Douglas county this year. These cards will be in the hands of the persons who solicit for Red Cross subscriptions. No person will be expected to give less than one dollar on every thousand on which he pays taxes.

A man listed for \$20,000 will give \$20 at least. If he offers less, the solicitor will not take anything from him but will immediately turn over his card to the county executive committee with a statement of the reasons for the person's refusal. If these reasons are not, in the minds of this committee, good enough and the individual continues to refuse, his name will be turned over to federal authorities.

A similar amount will be expected from those receiving salaries. A man with an income of \$600 a year will be asked for a minimum of sixty cents. A man receiving \$1000 annually will give one dollar and so on.

Payment may be made in cash or in four equal monthly installments on first day of June, July, August and September.

Full page advertisement reproduced from the Lawrence (Kan.) Daily Journal-World

the singing by Mme. Grace Mamlin of "The Marseillaise" after the address by M. Le Roux.

Grafton D. Cushing, former Governor, who presided, paid a fine tribute to the workers of the American Red Cross and especially those at the head of the organization. Elliot Wadsworth, vice-chairman of the American Red Cross, just back from a four months' tour of Europe, appealed to the audience to do all in their power to help the Red Cross.

Red Cross contributions, Mr. Wadsworth explained, are for three purposes: first, to do all that a mother would do if she could for her son in the service; second, to relieve the suffering in Europe; third, to give tangible evidence to the peoples of the Allies that America is with them.

Mr. Wadsworth told of his personal observations of Red Cross work in Europe, the help afforded to the 12,000 Belgian children without homes, the care given Italian refugees and the scenes on the battle field of Picardy. He said: "It would mean much to any of you who are interested in a soldier to see the great warehouse at Berne in Switzerland, amply filled with good American food and clothing for the American boys who find themselves as prisoners of war in Germany. From this warehouse a complete equipment of clothes goes to each American soldier the moment his name is reported, and twice a week a box of good, nourishing American food will be forwarded, so that he may not suffer from hunger during his miserable visit with the Hun. This work of the Red Cross will, in itself, save many American lives."

A rally and band concert will be held at Charlestown Heights this evening, when Congressman Tague, Senator Joseph H. Brennan, Postmaster William F. Murray and "Sailor" John Howard will be the speakers.

Day's Pay for Red Cross

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Somerville's police department has voted to give one day's pay to the American Red Cross. At a meeting held last night, at which a statement was taken, addresses were by Capt. Albert L. West of the Massachusetts State Guard and "Shellproof" Mack of the Twenty-third London Regiment.

Meeting in Dorchester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—At a Red Cross mass meeting to be held this evening at 8 o'clock in the Mary Hemenway School Hall in Dorchester, Grafton D. Cushing, former Lieutenant Governor; Sergt. Edward B. Creed, and Katharine D. McMahon, a Red Cross nurse who spent 15 months abroad, will be the speakers.

South Dakota Over-Subscribes Quota
SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—South Dakota is the first State to over-subscribe its Red Cross allotment, according to George R. Doughty, vice-chairman of the committee here. Reports showed the State over-subscribed its allotment of \$250,000 by 70 per cent.

NEGRO WINS PRIZE FOR FAST RIVETING

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The first international prize for riveting was transmitted today by Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board, to Charles Knight, a Negro, at the request of Lord Northcliffe, owner of London newspapers, who offered £25 for the best score above previous records. Knight is employed at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Sparrow's Point, Md.

NEW POLICEMAN NAMED

BOSTON, Mass.—In a general order issued Monday night Police Commissioner O'Meara announced the appointment of 35 new men to the department. The transfer of eight patrolmen and three reservemen was also announced in another general order.

DELEGATES VOTE NOT TO ADJOURN

About Thirty Members of Massachusetts Constitutional Convention Meet and Decide to Continue Work This Summer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Thirty or more delegates to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention met in conference today at the State House, in response to a special call of President John L. Bates, and voted 22 to 7 in favor of continuing the convention proceedings this summer according to schedule. Delegates in attendance included the members of the Committee on Rules and Procedure and the chairman of the other convention committees.

President Bates explained that there had been considerable discussion regarding postponing the convention until after the war, and said that opinion among the many delegates he had conversed with appeared equally divided. After the conference had voted in favor of continuing the revision of the state constitution this summer, the convention assembling within 10 days after the Legislature prorogues, Mr. Bates said he believed this expression of opinion would save needless arguments when the convention meets, probably in June.

There was a strong difference of views among the delegates today. Augustus P. Loring of Beverly opened the discussion against postponement, declaring that many problems of democratic government await action by the convention, such as labor, employment, food supply, waterpower, conservation and reclamation of wetlands, all of which he held were related to the war.

Herbert Parker of Boston, former state's attorney-general, favored postponement, holding that any discussion of the constitution this summer would be purely academic and not vital to the war.

Charles F. Choate of Southboro, stirred the delegates with an emphatic win-the-war speech. He abhorred the idea of 320 capable men spending the summer just talking about things that have, in his estimation, no relation to the war. Indeed, he warned that unless every person in Massachusetts applied himself unreservedly to the war work, until victory is won, there might be little use for anything the Constitutional Convention may accomplish.

Joseph Walker of Brookline and Josiah Quincy of Boston challenged Mr. Choate's views. The former admitted that nothing should interfere

with the war activities, but contended that the convention can accomplish a reorganization of the state government on a win-the-war basis, and alluded to the broad powers that Congress has given to President Wilson to reorganize the national government for effective war work. Mr. Quincy held that constitutional changes were necessary to enable the state government to adequately meet the fuel situation next winter.

Charles L. Underhill of Somerville, proposed that the convention meet not before September, and there was some support to this view. Most speakers believed the convention should finish its docket with two or three months of conscientious effort.

Albert E. Pillsbury of Boston favored postponement because he believed the convention would work in the dark this summer, because of changing economic conditions. Brooks Adams of Quincy made a plea that the convention give democracy a chance to exercise its powers in the midst of the world social revolution.

Edwin U. Curtis of Boston moved that it be the sense of the conference that the convention proceed as arranged for, with a proviso that the session adjourn through the month of August. After this proviso had been eliminated on motion of Joseph C. Pelletier of Boston, the Curtis motion was adopted.

CAPE COD PEAT IS URGED FOR FUEL

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Boston should utilize the peat in the cranberry bogs of Cape Cod for fuel in acute coal shortages, declared W. L. Fisher of the Philadelphia Museum, at the thirteenth annual convention of the American Association of Museums, here Monday. He proposed that huge power plants be erected near the bogs, and the power made by using the peat as fuel, be transmitted to the city. He pointed out that peat bogs exist in many sections of the country farthest removed from the coal regions and urged that the museums of the country prepare the people for the intelligent using of this product by exhibiting specimens properly labeled.

A plea that young men and women of ability train themselves for museum work during the reconstruction period to follow the war was voiced in reports read today. Otherwise, it was pointed out, museums will find themselves seriously handicapped. It was decided to seek to have the annual meetings of the five large museum associations held coincidentally next year, but without any effort to consolidate them. Addresses were given by Dr. Edward Robinson of the Metropolitan Art Museum, New York, Frederick A. Whiting of the Cleveland Museum of Art and William M. Ivins Jr. of the Metropolitan Museum.

SLAV LEADER TELLS OF GERMANY'S AIMS

(Continued from page one)

Emperor of Austria," is not meaningless. For if one emperor or the other says that he is the instrument of God, he means it. And German jurists have from this elaborated the rights of Prussian autocracy in ingenious and comprehensive ways.

"Autocracy and absolutism are the essence of the rule of the Hapsburgs and Hohenzollerns."

"Now the democracy evolved by President Wilson, whereby the small nations are recognized as forming part of one international democracy, is the direct converse of the theory of the Central Empires. It embodies the ideas of religious freedom and humanity. It aims to organize all mankind, and relies upon an agreement of all nations great and small; and while Germany bases her whole policy upon force and militarism, the democratic nations will not allow it, except as a defensive measure."

"I admit that Germany and Austria have their parliaments," he went on, "but these parliaments are but a screen of absolutism. They hide the great ideas of theocracy and autocracy which unite the central empires, from Prussia to Turkey, even more firmly than their geographical proximity. That is what we have to fight if we believe in democracy, if we believe in the plan of the Allies for the modern age of democracy."

"Every one here today knows how much Germany has succeeded in realizing her Pan-German program. She has at her command 230,000,000 of different peoples, while the Allies have only 140,000,000. You see, then, what America means to them; she is their real hope. Germany is controlling a vast part of the East and 60,000,000 of Russians; she will be quite ready to give up Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine, which Bismarck himself has described as being of no significance. Having reorganized the East according to the German plan, she will turn to the West later."

"The German drive in the East is nothing new; it has been in progress ever since the establishment of the Holy Roman Empire. This empire began with the Elbe as its boundary. All east of that was Slav country. The enormous territory east of that, that now belongs to Germany, has been taken from the Slav peoples gradually during the ages."

"The task of the Allies is very great. It is not easy to change the whole mentality of the German people. Yet this must be done if we are to defeat the Central Empires."

"The 'push' has been more effective because Europe is naturally divided into three regions. There is the West and the East and a zone of small nations in between, extending from the Alps and the Pyrenees to the Balkans and the Mediterranean. The zone comprises 19 small nations. It is toward these that the German 'push' is driving. One after another they can be easily subjugated. One of them is Bohemia. It is a nation not less civilized than the Germans. It has had its Reformation, its Huss. It feels that it has a perfect right to independence. From the beginning of this war, it has been on the side of the Allies and it remains with them."

"Austria-Hungary consists of nine of these small nations. And what is Austria-Hungary? It is nothing but a dynasty. The Allies must either liberate these nine nations, or accept a degraded dynasty."

"Not only is Germany reorganizing these small nationalities, including the Poles, South Slavs and the Rumanians, all striving for liberty, but now Russia, too. In Russia she has achieved many of her aims more easily than was ever supposed possible. Therefore, Americans will see that the independence of Russia is the main thing to fight for."

"I do not speak against the German nation," said Professor Masaryk. "I do not hate them. I met them some years ago as members of the Unitarian church in friendly discussions on problems of this church, and I hope to meet them again on similar missions. But I suppose they must be forced to rely upon their own forces and not to exploit other nations. They exploit not barbarous peoples, but nations who are civilized, who have their history and are proud of it."

"The Germans say that small nations have no raison d'être. But this is not true. History tells us that

while many small nations have arisen, only four or five big ones have developed. History is not for the suppression of the small nations. And under the newest theory of democracy that springs from the American people, you must recognize the small nation just as you recognize the individual. That is what President Wilson emphasizes when he speaks of the equality of all nations."

"It is the American idea of a liberated mankind, that nations should not be forced to live under a sovereignty against their will. They should be allowed to seek refuge in the equality of nations which is preached by President Wilson, which was preached by President Lincoln and which we regard as the real Kingdom of God."

Professor Masaryk will leave Boston for New York on Thursday, until which time he will attend the different functions in connection with the anniversary festival of the Unitarian Church.

War Council Submits Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Monday's meetings of the American Unitarian Association were marked by an air of patriotism and at the First Parish Church in Harvard Monday night the war council submitted its annual report. Contributions of more than \$90,000 have been made to the Y. M. C. A. and many Unitarian ministers have gone into war camp service. The meeting at Cambridge was presided over by the Rev. John H. Lathrop of Brooklyn, field director of the American Red Cross for the third naval district. Addresses were made by the Rev. John H. Mark, chaplain of the United States Navy, the Rev. Dr. Walter R. Hunt, and Lieut.-Commander Thomas M. Osborne, commandant of the naval prison at Portsmouth, N. H.

Officers of the Ministerial Union, elected at King's Chapel are as follows: President, the Rev. Charles E. Billings, Belmont; vice-presidents, the Rev. Alfred R. Hensley and the Rev. Roderick Stebbins; secretary and treasurer, the Rev. Adolph Rosbach; directors, the Rev. Frederick Gill, the Rev. Carl G. Horst, the Rev. Chester H. Drummond, the Rev. Ernest S. Meredith, the Rev. Abbot Peterson, the Rev. Maxwell Savage; committee on pulpit supply, the Rev. B. R. Bulkeley, the Rev. Henry Lutz, the Rev. T. J. Horner and the Rev. Alfred Manchester.

The National League of Unitarian Laymen at the Engineers Club on Commonwealth Avenue elected the following officers at a meeting Monday night: Honorary president, William H. Taft; president, Charles E. Ware; vice-presidents, Milton T. Garvin of Lancaster, Pa.; Charles A. Mardock of San Francisco, George H. Ellis of Boston, Murray E. Williams of Montreal, William B. Todd of Washington, D. C.; secretary and treasurer, Elmer S. Forbes of Boston; executive committee, the president, secretary and treasurer, Sanford Bates of Dorchester, Courtney Guild, Robert L. Hall of Roslindale, Edwin J. Lewis Jr. of Boston, James Kingman of Newton.

DISTRIBUTIONS OF D. A. R. REPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—That 5,360 garments were distributed, and 400 pounds of yarn given out, in addition to other supplies by the Daughters of the American Revolution, was reported at a meeting held today. Mrs. Charles H. Bond reported for the parlor meetings committee that the Daughters of the American Revolution have passed a resolution to the effect that each chapter will devote two or more evenings a year to the study of the international problem, also one or more patriotic meetings will be held for the alien population in their district. Mrs. Bond has offered a prize of \$100 to the chapter which writes the best essay on "Would the policies of President Wilson in his speech of January 8, remove all dangers of future wars?"

In addition to the president the following officers were elected: Vice-presidents, Mrs. Norwood P. Hollowell, Mrs. Edwin Mead, Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw; treasurer, Mrs. David Cheever; directors—for one year, Mrs. Walter Dewey; for three years, Miss Hester Cunningham, Mrs. John B. Dunbar and Miss Eugenia B. Frothingham.

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QUOTATIONS ARE FOR FIRST SIZE.

VIRGIN ISLANDERS IN A DILEMMA

Natives Who Are Living Abroad
Still Subject to Denmark—
Appeal Made for Conferring
of United States Citizenship

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, P. R.—Congress is to be asked to confer American citizenship on Virgin Islanders residing in Porto Rico, who did not become citizens at the time of the transfer of the Danish West Indies to the United States because they were not residing in the Danish Islands. Natives of the Virgin Islands believe American citizenship rightfully belongs to them, since their native home is American territory. If citizenship is granted it will relieve them from the embarrassing position of being forced to call themselves citizens of a country the language of which they do not speak.

At the present time this condition makes itself felt whenever a native of the Virgin Islands decides to take a trip to his native home or to any foreign part. In order to leave Porto Rico he must have a passport and he can get that passport only at the Danish consulate, and to get it he must swear and furnish proof that he is a Danish citizen and does not intend to become a citizen of any other country. Then, if he gives the Consul indisputable proof of his birth and residence in St. Thomas, he receives passports that enable him as a Danish citizen to travel to his destination.

This unsatisfactory status is the result of the treaty of purchase between the United States and Denmark by which American citizenship was conferred on the natives of the islands then residing there, unless within a stated time they should appear before the proper official and repudiate it by declaring allegiance to another government.

No provision was made for the natives of the Danish West Indies living in Porto Rico or elsewhere to become Americans, consequently in the eyes of the American government their Danish citizenship continued unaffected.

The Virgin Islanders here have decided that the only way to get relief is to bring the matter before Congress, and a committee representing them has drawn up the following resolution addressed to the chairman of the Colonial Councils of St. Thomas and St. Croix.

"Whereas, There are several thousands of American Virgin Islanders who are abroad and taking into consideration their past history, they will be profoundly disappointed when they learn that they are not American citizens.

"Whereas, There are hundreds of American Virgin Islanders living in the island of Porto Rico, a committee of whom in representation of such natives have gathered with the object of expressing their profound regret and disappointment at their undetermined status, which places them in an intolerable condition.

"Whereas, Our absence from our homes is not from choice but the result of conditions beyond our control, and

"Whereas, We earnestly desire citizenship in the United States, with the full acceptance of all its responsibility, be it, therefore,

"Resolved, That we petition the legislative assemblies of St. Thomas and St. Croix, Virgin Islands of the United States, to draw up the necessary resolution and through the Government petition the Congress of the United States to amend the law governing these Virgin Islands in such a manner that the gift of citizenship be extended collectively to all natives of said American Virgin Islands who are living abroad and who have not adopted the citizenship of any other country."

INDEPENDENCE OF FINNS CONSIDERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—An article on the independence of Finland in the *Reinassance* quotes the views of Mr. Kihlman, the president of the Finnish delegation which recently visited France and England with a view to obtaining the recognition of Finnish independence, and of two Russian authorities, one of them being Mr. Stakhovitch, formerly Governor-General of Finland. "Are the powers going to recognize the independence of Finland during the war or will the question be settled by the peace conference?" the writer asks. "It must not be forgotten that, of all countries, Russia is the most directly interested in the lot of Finland. There are obvious reasons why Russia has not been consulted, yet her opinion is important. The Finnish delegation, presided over by Mr. Lorenzo Kihlman, did not succeed in obtaining the complete recognition of Finnish independence they desired from Great Britain. That power recognized the new situation de facto but not de jure, meaning thereby that the full decision on the matter was postponed till a later date."

Mr. Kihlman informed the writer that the proclamation of Finnish independence had become a necessity. After the overthrow of the Kerensky Government, there was no longer any Russian authority in Finland. The Governor-General, Mr. Stakhovitch, had already resigned. A new Senate, appointed by the Diet, proclaimed the independence of the country. All the members of Diet which had been elected on Oct. 1, 1917, were unanimously in favor of independence, and all parties, from the Conservatives to the Socialists, wished for it. The Diet, therefore, represented the will of the people. It was now studying the subject of a constitution. As Russia was

longer had any government, all ties with her had come to an end, and as Finland could not remain without a government, she was obliged to take her fate into her own hands. This action of hers did not imply hostility to Russia, but she was trying to extricate herself from the condition of want and difficulty in which her protector had left her. Finland as an independent State would be neutral, Mr. Kihlman stated, and he considered that Russia would profit by the new situation and by the possession of a neighboring State whose neutrality would have to be violated in order to reach her frontier.

In reply to the remark that, having no army, Finland might find it a little difficult to make her neutrality respected, Mr. Kihlman said it was not the fault of Finland that she had no army. Their law of enforced military service was suspended by the Tsar 17 years ago. It would, however, be easy for them to organize a military force, they had already raised an army of 100,000 men to combat the anarchistic agitation started by the German Army since the beginning of the war, but this had been done, he declared, not for love of Germany, but from hatred for Tsarism. None of these soldiers had fought on the western front, they had all gone to fight the armies of the Tsar.

Here the writer observes that Mr. Kihlman seemed to have forgotten that the Russian armies against whom the Finnish volunteers fought were the allies of the English and French armies. He asked Mr. Kihlman whether, if, as seemed probable, the different Russian nationalities succeeded in making a federation of republican governments, Finland would join it, but the answer was a decided negative. The Finns, it was stated, would never wish to join such a group, they differed from the Slavs in culture, language, and religion. They wished for closer relations with the Scandinavian countries and through them they would come nearer to the western powers. Speaking of conditions in Russia, Mr. Kihlman said that anything might happen.

The Finnish Constitution had been for the most part respected up till the year 1899. He said "for the most part" because when Russian and Finnish interests clashed those of Finland were always sacrificed. The office of Governor Bohrikoff, who took office in 1899, was especially severe. They were never under Tsarism that their laws would be respected and now they had no assurance that the best elements in Russia would prevail, and, if they did so, for how long would it last. Neither Mr. Kerensky nor Mr. Stakhovitch, both of whom were friendly toward Finland, had been able to insure respect for its rights. The attitude of the Russian military element in Finland during the revolution had been especially lawless and threatening. In spite of excellent intentions, Mr. Stakhovitch had been unable to do anything, and the sailors had made their way into his house and held Soviets there.

The independence of Finland also had its importance for Sweden, and it was fear of the Russification of Finland which had brought about the formation of such an important Germanophile party in Sweden. If the independence of Finland were an accomplished fact there would be no further reason for this uneasiness. Finland, Mr. Kihlman declared, had been touched by French readiness to recognize its independence.

PLAN FOR RETURNED AUSTRIAN PRISONERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria (via Berne).—According to the Austrian press, a definite form of procedure has been determined upon with regard to the return from Russia of prisoners of war belonging to the various subject nationalities of the Monarchy, and therefore liable to be disaffected. In the first place they are to be kept in quarantine for a fortnight, and are then to be sent for four weeks' military training, during which time their officers are to lecture to them on the state of affairs in the Monarchy and on the military situation, endeavoring thereby to uproot the revolutionary and radical ideas which they may have acquired in Russia. For that purpose Croat and Serb officers from auxiliary regiments have already gone to various concentration camps. At the end of six weeks all the Croatian and Serbian prisoners of war are to be sent to two concentration camps, at Agram and Esseg, and there investigations will be made as to their behavior in the field. All those who were not captured as wounded will be brought before a military commission to be questioned as to the manner of their capture, and will be pronounced innocent, or guilty accordingly. Those are obvious reasons why Russia has not been consulted, yet her opinion is important. The Finnish delegation, presided over by Mr. Lorenzo Kihlman, did not succeed in obtaining the complete recognition of Finnish independence they desired from Great Britain. That power recognized the new situation de facto but not de jure, meaning thereby that the full decision on the matter was postponed till a later date."

TORONTO AND SHIPBUILDING
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—An important contribution to the merchant shipping of the world is the big freighter Trojan, which has just been completed here by the Dominion Shipbuilding Company and the Thor Iron Works. She has been purchased by Mr. Johannes Linvige, and her first voyage will be to Kragero, Norway. The Trojan is a sister ship to the Angouleme and is valued at \$750,000.

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WESTERN LOGGERS DOING LOYAL WORK

Men in Lumber Industry on the
North Pacific Coast to Num-
ber of 65,000 Banded To-
gether to Oppose I. W. W.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

ABERDEEN, Wash.—Sixty-five thousand men, in seven lumber-producing districts of the North Pacific Coast, banded together under the name of the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen, with about 100 locals to a district, and each local representing a mill or logging camp, are stamping out disloyalty and speeding up the lumber industry.

When Col. Bruce P. Disque came into the lumber-producing field of the North Pacific Coast he found the industry working at about half capacity. Recognizing the need for successfully combating influences which held an important war industry to such low efficiency, he adapted an idea which had been applied in isolated plants in the East to a whole section and coordinated it into the machine it now is.

Each of the seven districts, known as North Bend, Tillamook, Astoria, Willapa Harbor, Grays Harbor, Tacoma, and Seattle and Bellingham, is supervised by an army officer, and the business of each local is carried on through a secretary chosen from among the crew of camp or mill. With these secretaries the officer in charge of the district keeps in close touch to see that work is active.

When the plans had been worked out to the point of organization, seven officers of the signal corps were sent into the seven districts as organizers. They spoke at the camps and mills, urging loyalty to the government production program.

At the outset many I. W. W. agitators and pro-Germans raised the cry that the logging companies and mill operators were fathering the "Loyal Legion, of Four L's," as it is usually spoken of inside the organization; that it was an effort on their part to prevent strikes, and that eventually the men would be compelled to do what ever the army officers directed. But the organization grew rapidly, until at the present time nearly all the men who work in camps or mills are members. Through the organization, too, Col. Disque was enabled to reduce the working hours in camps and mills from 10 to 8, and to materially improve the living conditions in the camps.

The work of the Loyal Legion, more than any one thing, has broken the back of the I. W. W. movement in this section of the country. The men themselves have taken up the task of driving out the agitators, and in a short time have done what it would have taken the Department of Justice or any civil authority a long time to do. In many of the mills and camps the Loyal Legion men refuse to work with non-members. They do not strike, but they do make it unpleasant in many ways for the man who refuses to take the Loyal Legion pledge. In Hoquiam, where 1500 men are employed in the mills, not one is working who has not signed the Loyal Legion pledge. In Aberdeen over half the mills report 100 per cent membership, with the remainder not far below that mark. In the surrounding camps and mills similar conditions are being brought about.

The work of the officers has been mainly educational and has evidently gone far to make loyal citizens of foreigners in the camps who have fallen into the hands of agitators and become members of the I. W. W. without realizing results. It is only to the radical that the Loyal Legion shows no tolerance.

WORK DONE BY THE UNITED IRISHWOMEN

By Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The useful work done by the United Irishwomen during the last twelve months was reported to a large audience at the annual meeting of this association, held at the Mansion House, Dublin. The Countess of Fingall, who presided, said the association had well carried out Ruskin's statement that "production does not consist in things laboriously made" but in things serviceably consumed. The United Irishwomen's chief desire was to help their fellow countrymen to make the best use of what they already had, to develop the ideals of self-help, learning how to better their conditions, utilizing details of

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MAIL ORDERS GIVEN ATTENTION
HOSIERY FOR THE FAMILY

production which had been ignored. From a business point of view, as well as from the point of view of national service, the present time afforded a wonderful opportunity of finding a profitable and ready market for objects of service to the consumer. Miss Whitty, the secretary, in her annual report, gave some particulars of the work of village nurses, the milk distribution, free breakfasts and so forth, the herb industry, cheese-making, egg-production, Belgian hare and goat keeping, gardening, cooperative wheat growing, women's land service, and other kindred activities.

Sir Plunket Barton spoke of the initiative which the United Irishwomen had shown in discovering new ground, so to speak, and new ways of making their fellow countrymen and women happy. Another matter was the extraordinary political self-restraint women had shown in this crisis. In the work of reconstruction after the war, he believed that women would confer public advantages upon their country, corresponding to those conferred during the war. They were all struck with the wonders which their industry had accomplished. With regard to the activities which they had started, the cheese-making organization and the work of its instructors, Mrs. O'Brien, would rank in history with the introduction of the potato into Ireland by Sir Walter Raleigh. He said that in all an entirely new line, and it was a most practical step. Mr. R. A. Anderson, secretary of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, also praised the association, in a letter to the president, saying that women had done so splendidly he felt sure in days to come their organization would outstrip the parent organization. Mr. Lennox Robinson, secretary to the Carnegie Institute, Limerick, appealed for support in placing useful books at the disposal of the people up and down the country.

Mrs. Dermot O'Brien gave an account of her cheese making at Ardagh, County Limerick, and also described the best method of rearing goats. An exhibition of homemade cheeses was held in connection with the annual meeting and instructions and demonstration in the art were given by Mrs. O'Brien. There was also a show of rabbits and of hay-box cookery.

FISH INQUIRY IS BEGUN IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The taking of the testimony of New York fish dealers, in the federal suit brought under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law against the New England Fish Exchange and 40 other defendants, alleging that they constitute a combination in restraint of trade, was begun here Monday and is expected to continue through the week before Examiner W. H. Matheson.

The Government is represented by Special United States Attorney-General E. F. McClenmen and Special United States Attorney F. S. Goodale, who represents the district attorney of Boston. The New England Fish Exchange is represented by Addison C. Burnham and the Bay State Fish Exchange by Arthur P. French. Several prominent New York fish dealers have been called to appear, and at the conclusion of the hearings their testimony will be taken to Boston.

DISMISSAL OF 12 TEACHERS ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—Twelve instructors at the University of Nebraska, where the names are withheld for the present, are named in a letter sent to the Senate today by the State Council of Defense as persons who are "negative, halting and hesitating in support of the Government, critical of American efficiency and privately in classrooms extol German methods." Their dismissal is asked in the interest of patriotism and the institution. Accompanying the letter were the names of witnesses and a summary of what they would testify to. Prompt investigation is demanded.

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SEMI-SECRET WAR ON DISLOYALISTS

Purposes of Knights of Liberty
Society Operating on the
Pacific Coast Set Forth in a
Statement to the Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The question of handling the semi-secret organizations and groups that are springing up on the Pacific Coast for the announced purpose of punishing disloyalists, the most notable of which is perhaps an organization calling itself the Knights of Liberty, continues to be a problem to the constituted authorities.

Police officials and Federal and local prosecuting attorneys and judges have announced their intention to deal severely with persons who thus take the law into their own hands.

The reasons given by these organizations for their own existence vary, but the following announcement issued by the Knights of Liberty, which is operated in northern California, with stirring and feathering as its chief means of punishment, is perhaps the most comprehensive statement of the purposes of these men as set forth by themselves, that has been made. It is in part as follows:

"The Knights of Liberty are organized from among the best and most loyal American citizens. Its membership is drawn from the professional, commercial and labor circles, as well as from the ranks of the patriotic German-Americans, in every community in the country.

"We are banded together by the strong ties of loyalty to our nation, our President, and to aid in every way possible the full execution of the law by the civil and military authorities, and the enforcement of obedience to the Constitution of the United States.

"We alone are able to render this needed assistance in a quiet, thorough and expeditious manner. We are determined to do it.

"We know that our country is menaced; that this menace is growing; that traitors—enemies in our midst—are closing in upon us from all sides, threatening the very existence of this Republic. We know that unless drastic measures are taken now to stamp out these pro-German vipers who persist in their Kaiserism our homes and loved ones are doomed to destruction.

"We are sworn to stamp out the diabolical intrigues of these beasts of Berlin.

"This is no time to tolerate traitors! This is no time, Americans, to stand idly by while the local enemy is busy undermining and weakening the great work which is being hastened by this Government to make the world safe for all humanity.

"We have mapped out our course of action. The traitor among us cannot escape. We are on the offensive. We will strike suddenly, surely—there will be no mistake.

"We will not stoop to trifling threats. We will not countenance the work of irresponsible parties done in the name of the Knights of Liberty for reasons of personal grudge. In a word, the Knights of Liberty want the trust and confidence of the people who believe in the urgent need and justice of their work."

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark.—University of Arkansas' 1918 commencement will

The "Scattergood"
HOLDERS FOR
PASTE MUCILAGE
PASTILAGE LIQUID GLUE
INK
Model "A" 3 oz. Capacity
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Keep Contents Clean and Fresh for Months. Always ready for instant use without effort or loss on the bottom. annoyance.
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DEWEES
Quality and Standard
Famous Over Half Century
KAYSER SILK
UNDERWEAR
The underwear that is used by every woman who likes the best and who appreciates long wearing qualities.
Courteous explanation of the wonderful advantages of silk underwear always gladly given.
"Wests," \$1.95 to \$3.25. Union Suits, Marcellite, \$4.25. Knickerbocker, \$3.00 to \$5.95.
B. F. DEWEES
1122 Chestnut St. "The Daylight Store"
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Electric Ironing
Saves Labor
One of the greatest of summer always an even heat. Can be attached to any lighting socket. Let us show you the many styles.
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show the effect of war service even more than last year's. In honor of those who did not remain to finish the course the graduate members are planning a special tribute. The total number of graduates will be 45, and 44 students will receive teachers' certificates. The commencement program includes a presentation of "Lady Windermere's Fan" by the Blackfriars Dramatic Club; the baccalaureate address by Dr. E. Y. Mullins of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky.; a concert by the department of fine arts; an entertainment of fine arts; a glee club and orchestra, and finally the commencement exercises on June 11, with President A. Ross Hill of the University of Missouri as speaker.

FEWER PRISONERS IN NORTH DAKOTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BISMARCK, N. D.—North Dakota's prison statistics show that today there are fewer convicts in the state penitentiary than at any time in 10 years, and Warden Frank Talcott holds that the state liquor prohibition law, re-enacted by the federal "bone dry" legislation and by the state "bone dry" law, is responsible for the low population of the prison.

North Dakota has a population of over 700,000, and thus there is in the state penitentiary one person out of every 4666 people in the State.

The State has no other penal institution except a reform school that cares for persons under 21 years of age, and in that institution there are less than 150 boys and girls.

J. A. O'LEARY NOT ON HAND FOR TRIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Jeremiah A. O'Leary, president of the American Truth Society and formerly publisher of "Bull," the now defunct anti-English publication, failed to appear when the case against him under the Espionage Act was called in the Federal District Court Monday. Judge Foster issued a bench warrant for his arrest and ordered his \$2500 bail forfeited. O'Leary was last heard of in the Adirondacks, and his counsel thinks it unlikely that he deliberately absconded. The case was adjourned until Thursday. The associate defendants, Luther S. Bedford and S. Adolph Stern, were on hand.

WIDER POWERS URGED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Winnipeg Board of Trade urges that wider powers be given to C. A. McGrath, Canadian Fuel Controller, to the extent of controlling wages paid to employees in western Canadian mines, and machinery for the prevention of strikes.

SUGAR-BEET AREAS TO BE INCREASED

Higher Price Assured to the
Growers by the Government
Makes Certain a Larger Acre-
age in the Western States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—To insure the increased sugar-beet acreage desired by the Government, beet growers will be paid a flat rate of \$10 a ton for their beets this year. Such is the announcement made here by James W. Jones, federal agent of the bureau of sugar-beet investigations, Department of Agriculture, upon receipt of dispatches telling of arrangements just perfected by the Government following a conference between representative sugar-beet men and the Food Administration, held in Washington, D. C. The increase to the growers is given with no assurance to the refiners that they will receive an advance in price for the finished product.

According to L. R. Eckles, president and general manager of the Amalgamated Sugar Company, one of the largest concerns in the West, to pay \$10 a ton for beets will mean that the cost to the sugar companies will be virtually the same as the price set by the Government for sugar, which is \$7.45 a hundred pounds, seaboard.

He holds that it then becomes merely a matter of patriotism or loyalty, and maintains that the sugar people have proved their loyalty by agreeing to give this price without any assurance that they will receive an advance for their product. Mr. Eckles states it is up to the beet farmer to show his patriotism now by accepting this price and planting the desired increase in beet acreage this year.

The order from Washington has a provision attached whereby the \$10 flat rate becomes effective only if the growers will increase their acreage 10 per cent over the acreage of a year ago. However, the sugar people, according to the Amalgamated Company, have determined to give the grower the privilege of either the \$10 flat rate or the present profit-sharing rate of \$9 per ton and an equal division of any addition allowed the producer by the Government. The producers are said to have gone even farther than the Government, and are willing to give the grower the flat rate, whether or not there is an increased acreage. Mr. Jones said: "It is my opinion that the announcement with reference to the increased price of beets will stimulate a considerable increase in beet acreage for this year."

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The "Sure-Tread"

One of the Greatest
PLAY-SHOES
Ever Made

A Geuting idea, admirably adapted to the needs of the growing foot—making for freedom, poise and grace, with ample protection, costing no more than ordinary kinds and giving increased wear.

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Sizes Five's to Two's.

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Camp Shoes

See the splendid variety we have for boys and girls of all ages, many suitable for young farmers and farmettes.

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Buy Goodyear "KEDS" NOW!

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Shoes and Stockings for the family.
Every Foot Professionally Fitted—Three Geuting Brothers Supervising
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COUNTY AGENTS AS FARMERS' HELPERS

Thousands Provided by Agricultural Department, and Patent Force Exerted by Both Men and Women in Farming Work

Other articles dealing with the work of the Department of Agriculture appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on May 15, 17 and 19.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Department of Agriculture's direct, personal contact with the farmers of the Nation is through the county demonstration agents. The war necessity for increased food production has resulted in a great increase in the number of these agents and their activities, for when it became necessary to produce more food crops it automatically became necessary to have more men at what may be called the agricultural outpost—the agricultural extension agent where the county agent meets personally the farmers of a county and encourages and assists them in performing their part of the nation's task of increased food production.

Such agents are now stationed in almost every county of agricultural importance, representing the United States Department of Agriculture and the State Agricultural Colleges who cooperate in this service. The agents carry the information, the advice and the appeals of the Department of Agriculture directly to the farmer in many cases literally to the farmer in the field. This force has been one of the most potent of the instrumentalities through which the agricultural war message has been delivered to the men who must respond to that message—the farmers themselves.

Until America's entrance into the war the number of men county agents and the number of women demonstration agents had been increasing slowly each year. In the normal course of events the ultimate objective—an agent in every agricultural county in the United States—would have been reached some years ago. But, by virtue of war needs, it will probably be realized this year. Incidentally it is probable that although most of the new agents are emergency appointees the services of many of them will be continued after the war, for experience shows that once a county agent is established the community comes to regard the work so highly that local funds are raised or appropriated if necessary to supplement the federal or state sums that are available for his salary. And so one very probable effect of the war upon American agriculture will be the substantial and permanent advancement of the county demonstration agent work throughout the nation.

There are 2957 agricultural counties in the United States, but about 100 of these really have so little agricultural land or population that a demonstration agent would find almost nothing to do in them. So for practical purposes we will say there are 2857 agricultural counties in the United States. Of these, 2450 counties now have the full or part time services of a county agent and at the present time are increasing there will be 2800 counties having the services of agents by July 1. And yet in July, 1914, there were only 928 counties with demonstration agents. By July, 1916, the number had grown to 1225, and in January, 1918, it was 2192.

The increase of women home demonstration agents has also been accelerated as a war necessity—for while the men agents are influencing the farmers to plant and produce more food crops, the women agents are causing the farm women, and city women too, for that matter, to grow more vegetables in the back yard and to can, dry and otherwise save fruits and vegetables and to conserve food generally.

There were no women agents in 1910. The work began that year. At the beginning of 1917 there were only 500 women agents in the country. There are now 1690, and others will be appointed, as needs require and suitable material is found. There has been difficulty in finding persons qualified practically for the work.

Some of the specific results of the county agents' work last year—accomplishments that can be traced with approximate accuracy directly to the work of the county agents—were: To assist 7000 farmers in securing seed wheat, which produced 3,750,000 bushels of grain; to assist 6700 farmers in securing seed oats which produced 3,508,000 bushels of grain; to assist 18,000 farmers in securing seed corn which produced 7,500,000 bushels and to promote the saving of seed corn which added very substantially to the supply for this year's planting; to assist 13,000 farmers in securing seed buckwheat, which produced about 823,000 bushels of grain; to assist 39,000 farmers in securing seed potatoes which produced about 13,000,000 bushels and to assist in securing seed and promoting plantings which were responsible in a large measure for the production of 1,000,000 bushels of spring barley, 127,000 tons of sugar beets, and 1,130,000 bushels of beans. Also, it is shown by their reports that county agents last year played an important part personally in bringing about the planting of an additional 172,000 acres of rye, in assisting 13,000 farmers to secure fertilizer, and in placing 152,000 sheep on farms.

This summary of some of the agents' reports is suggestive of what they do; not comprehensive, not representative of all they do. For the efforts of the county agents are reflected generally in all the agricultural development last year, and in all the increased food crop acreages planted or in prospect this year.

As a result of the work of the women

home demonstration agents, there were in 1917 24,993,677 containers of canned products put up by women enrolled in that work. The girls' canning clubs were increased, and their work makes a total of 47,838,190 containers of fruits and vegetables, valued at \$9,535,552, put up by women and girls actually enrolled under the women agents. It is reasonable to assume that this recorded work multiplied itself at least five-fold by its example and suggestion to others not actually enrolled—and upon that basis it would be safe to say that at least 235,000,000 containers of fruits and vegetables were saved last year because of the home demonstration agents' work.

But in considering the county agents' accomplishments, one finds, as is true of every phase of the present agricultural situation, an inevitable return to the factor of farm labor, which enters essentially into consideration of every aspect of the general subject. No matter how successfully the county agents have presented the Government's program of increased plantings of food crops, and no matter how favorable the seasons may be for those crops, the problem of labor must be solved or the crops will not be saved and harvested. And that means that in each section and county and community town men who were raised on farms or who have had farm experience must volunteer, as a patriotic service, to work temporarily on farms in that territory during the "peak" of farm labor requirements this summer and fall; that high school boys must be used as much as possible and that every community must require all loafers and idlers to go to work voluntarily or be jailed for vagrancy. These things are necessary because during recent years great numbers of farm workers have gone to city and manufacturing industries for higher wages. In consequence an insufficient number of workers for farm needs are seeking farm work. The war necessity for increased food production is imperative, and therefore campaigns have been successfully inaugurated by the Department of Agriculture whereby counties in every state in the Union have been aroused into a determination to supply local farm labor needs by the emergency methods above suggested.

WORKS CANTEENS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau.
LONDON, England—Mr. Kellaway, M. P., parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Munitions, recently presided at the first meeting of the Munitions Food Advisory Committee.

In welcoming the committee, Mr. Kellaway said when the war broke out works canteens were regarded as a novelty. They existed only in establishments run by social reformers, who were looked on by the majority of manufacturers and workmen as faddists. The vast majority of workmen had to take their meals in odd corners of the works, by the roadside, or in badly equipped public houses. No proper provision was made for them or was thought to be necessary. The total number of workshop canteens then in existence was 100. Today there were 840. In these canteens 2,500,000 principal meals were served every week. That, he said, was a substantial piece of social progress, which might be regarded as some set-off to the waste of war.

History, he continued, had a way of concentrating on the picturesque and ignoring the essential. But he hoped the history of the industrial development of this war would recognize the services rendered by two or three ladies who first set out to remove what was a national reproach. The munition makers' canteen committee, founded by Lady Lawrence, and the Y. M. C. A., through Mrs. Churchill and Lady Henry Grosvenor, were the pioneers. They had to rely on voluntary help, but they did wonders. It soon became obvious that the problem was too considerable to be left entirely to voluntary effort. The responsibility was assumed by the Central Control Board. That body, under the chairmanship of Lord d'Abernon, took up the work with enthusiasm, and the increase in the number of canteens from 100 to 840 was the measure of the success which had attended the efforts of Lord d'Abernon, Sir George Newman and their colleagues on the board.

When the necessity arose for the rationing of food, the position of canteen management became more difficult. Mr. Churchill decided that it was necessary that the work should be directly undertaken by the Ministry itself. Much had been done, but much more remained to be done. They would not be satisfied until it was recognized that a properly equipped canteen, where workpeople could obtain decent meals in comfort and at a reasonable price, was as essential a part of a modern factory as was the engine house.

BELGIANS CALLED FOR SERVICE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau.
LONDON, England—The Belgian Government has issued a communication stating that male Belgian subjects who have been posted by the recruiting boards or appeal boards to Group V (married men born after July 30, 1881, and before July 1, 1886) will enter active service on June 1, 1918. They will receive, together with a free railway warrant for their journey, an order to report for service mentioning the date and place where they must report themselves. Those who have changed their residence since their appearance before the boards, must, if they have not yet done so at all, inform Le Service de la Mobilisation, 8 Lupus-Street, London S. W. 1, of their actual residence. Those who have not by May 15, 1918 received their calling-up papers, should at that date inform the above-named military authorities.

PRESS VIEWS ON ROME CONFERENCE

Emphasis Laid on Need for Closer Italian Relations With Austria's Enemies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Rome Bureau.
ROME, Italy—Among the many articles which have appeared in the press on the subject of the Rome conference of the nationalities, wholly or in part, subject to Austria-Hungary, one published in the Epoca, a newspaper said to be especially friendly to Signor Orlando, on "the new Italian policy," contained an interesting passage which stated that Italy was beginning to have a new policy, a policy governed by an idea and in accordance with her traditions. They were three years behindhand, but it was to be hoped that it was not too late. It had been really ingenious to undertake a war against Austria and not to take advantage at the same time of the centrifugal forces of the Hapsburg monarchy. The war of today was more than ever a war of peoples and it allowed of political and moral actions. Austria could be fought in her organism as a state as well as on the Carso, and in the Carpathians. All the national revolts, all the race struggles and the antipathies of language and the incoherences of the castes, religions, and interests of her mosaic of peoples must be raised against her.

The Secolo, one of the strongest advocates of an Italo-Yugo-Slav agreement, affirms that the Rome conference is only the logical outcome and continuation of the great political tradition represented by the name of Giuseppe Mazzini. He formulates the idea of a young Europe, an association of latent forces destined to develop and attain huge proportions in the war of the oppressed peoples against the oppressors. The Hungarians were among those who were fighting for their rights and their independence, and if in a short half century the Hungarians, forgetting their own bitter revolutionary experiences, had joined the ranks of the oppressors, on the other hand the civil energy of the Slavs had grown and they were now ready to vindicate their liberty with the same obstinacy with which in times past they had opposed the march of the Turks upon Venetia across the Balkan peninsula.

Mazzini had foreseen that the slow dissolution of the Turkish Empire in the Balkans would undermine the existence of Austria. It had been in an attempt to stop this fatal process of disintegration that the Viennese Government, with the complicity of Germany, had provoked the war, and had summoned the Germans and Hungarians, and later on unhelped reinforcements from Sofia and Constantinople, to compass the destruction of Serbia, the home of national idealism and a dangerous center of attraction for the hopes of the Yugo-Slav peoples.

Serbia had fallen under the overwhelming forces of the enemy, but some defeats raised the spirit of a nation, conscious of its future higher than victories. In its passage through the countries of Europe the war had revived, instead of extinguishing, the hopes of aspiring and disappointed nationalities. It was in vain that the Central Empires endeavored to appear to be the rulers of a world of ruin and injustice. The suffering peoples were still lying in wait on their trampled and unchanged frontiers. Belgium had never been so confident nor so conscious of her rights as in the days of her glorious disaster. Serbia, perhaps, had never seemed more menacing as the promoter of political revolution in the interior of the enemy monarchy than when her army and her Parliament were in exile, and the article goes on to cite Rumania, Bohemia and Poland in the same category; Bohemia being given as an example in which the boldness of a nation increased in the face of difficulties and threats.

They must have faith in justice, that was the thought of the Rome conference at which a sacred promise of alliance had been exchanged between the representatives of the oppressed nationalities. Nor was this a thoughtless if, to save the small and the large nationalities which were not resigned to servitude, the necessary efforts for

victorious resistance were being accelerated at the present time by the two most powerful democracies in the world.

It had been clear from the first days of the war that it was in the interests of Italy to form closer alliances with the other peoples whose chief aim was to defeat Austria, but for a time other counsels had prevailed. Unwholesome nationalistic infatuations and inexplicable personal differences had given an appearance of patriotism to differences with the Slavs on the other side of the Atlantic over whom Austria tyrannized just as much as over the "irredenti" Italians.

Now this period of uncertainty and of mistakes seemed near its end, the Yugo-Slav agitators, formerly denounced as Austrian agents, had been acclaimed on the Capitol. A treaty for the present and the future had been signed and they, the democrats who had hoped for such an event, were half tempted to advise the new converts that it would be prudent to define the terms of the new agreement clearly. It might not be too late to obtain the benefits which in the military sphere might be hoped for from a wiser attitude on the part of the Italian Government toward the Southern Slavs of Austria, but on one condition that the representatives who had come to the conference went on their various ways with the conviction that faith in the great Mazzinian tradition, universally invoked in these days, did not merely represent the boast of a few idealists but also the firm purpose of the National Government.

SHIPBUILDING WORK RUSHED IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau.

MONTREAL, Que.—There will soon be launched the first wooden ships built in Montreal for many a long day. These two ships are just being completed by Fraser, Brace & Co., Ltd., in a shipyard on the bank of the Lachine Canal at Côte St. Paul. The day of their launching will mark the completion of a wonderful piece of work, and the start of what may prove a long period of building in wooden ships. A third ship will be launched in June, and a fourth will slide into the water a month later. The four represent the toil of over 1000 men for many months and an investment by the Imperial Munitions Board of over \$2,000,000.

The vessels, wooden throughout, constructed of British Columbia fir, Quebec oak and birch, have a length over all of 256 feet, a beam of 43½ feet and a molded depth of 25 feet—that is a depth of 25 feet from below the main deck to the keel. They will have an extreme height of 50 feet from the keel to the upper bridge. Each of the ships has used up over 1,500,000 feet of lumber.

The ships will be steam driven. They will be used for fast traffic, and with the two being built at Three Rivers, the six at Quebec and the six at the Vickers yards at Maisonneuve (Montreal), represent the bulk of shipbuilding along the St. Lawrence.

Everything used in the construction of the ships was Canadian. A very considerable number of old-time ship carpenters of a type supposed to be almost extinct in Canada turned up for the work. These experts are busy at it from early morning till late at night, working and training others in a craft that had become all but obsolete.

In spite of many obstacles, the contractors set up a record in the construction of one of the ships which it will be difficult to surpass. They started the construction of a 3100-ton wooden vessel on Jan. 11, and she was ready to take the water in exactly four months.

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SOCIALISTS ADOPT A DIFFERENT TONE

Utterances of Leaders Indicate a Changed Attitude Toward Germany, Due in Part to the Latter's Dealings With Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Leaders of the American Socialist Party, for all their talk of a capitalist war and objection to America's part in the conflict, are beginning to see certain things more clearly. They have very nearly abandoned hope of a German revolution, and appear to be learning something from Germany's spoliation of Russia. Language like this from Socialist leaders sounds unusual: "The action of the German government in making peace with the reactionary government of the Ukraine capitalist and Junker class and the sending of German armies to assist this class in the destruction of the workers' and peasants' organization convicts Germany again as the ally of reaction and counter revolution and the deadly enemy of the working class and of democracy. The same is true in Finland."

These sentences come from a statement drawn up recently by the socialist state executive committee of Illinois for a national referendum of the party. Elsewhere it speaks of Germany's course in Finland as demonstrating that "The German imperialists are in the saddle and propose to ride roughshod over the rights of the weaker peoples and crush beneath the iron heel of the German military machine every effort of the working class to assert its rights at home or abroad."

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the national Socialist weekly, the Eye-Opener, granted that in a way that part of the proposed referendum reflected a changing Socialist attitude toward Germany, thanks to its dealings with Russia. He said the party had felt strongly against the German imperialists right along. Mr. Engdahl observed of the passage in question that it was an effort to meet the situation resulting from Germany's treatment of the Russian Socialists. He said it voiced the feelings of a large number of Socialists.

"Revolution in Germany appears to be pretty far off, as far as I can see," remarked the Socialist editor. "The military caste is so strong and keeps such a hard grip on things, it is hard to tell what sort of a situation might bring about revolution. Germany is ruled by the great military machine. It seems impossible for the people to do anything. Impossible to make an organized protest."

"We felt some time ago when there were signs of revolution that then was the time to overthrow the German imperialists. Then was the moment for the Socialists of Germany to do something if ever. They didn't, and it reacted on the Socialists here and elsewhere."

"The chance for a revolution is now

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better in Austria than in Germany. There is not so much Socialist strength there, but the small nations are uneasy, and perhaps, combining with the Socialists, they may be able to throw off the Hapsburg yoke."

Chicago Council Objects

It Would Not Have School Buildings Used by Socialists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The city council of Chicago has asked the school board to deny use of the schools for meetings of Socialists and other organizations opposed to the war.

Commenting editorially on this action, The Chicago Daily News says: "Americans will approve the council action. So long as there is danger that a socialist meeting may resolve itself into a demonstration against the government, the national cause or essential war measures taken by Congress and the President with the sanction of the majority of the people, such assemblies should be closed to such assemblies. The socialists should publicly repudiate the un-American policy to which their leaders have committed the party before they challenge the council's action."

PRICE OF COCOA POWDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau.

LONDON, England—Under the Cocoa Powder Order, 1918, it is illegal for retailers to sell after April 8, any mixture, other than chocolate, which contains more than 5 per cent of cocoa shell at a price exceeding 6d. per pound. In order to enable retailers to clear their stocks of such mixtures, the Food Controller has issued a general license authorizing retailers who bought before April 8 any cocoa powder containing more than 5 per cent of cocoa shell, and any cocoa powder mixture containing more than 15 per cent of cocoa shell, to sell these articles up to June 1 at the prices not exceeding those applicable under the order to Grade B cocoa powder. These prices are 2s. 2d. per pound if sold loose, and 2s. 6d. per pound if sold packed in cartons. In any proceedings the burden of proving that the article was bought before April 8 rests on the retailer.

PARCELS FOR BULGARIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau.

LONDON, England—The Postmaster-General announces that according to a communication received from the Swiss Post Office, the Hungarian Post Office is unable, on account of congestion, to accept parcels for transmission to prisoners of war in Bulgaria; and until further notice such parcels will not be accepted at post offices in Great Britain.

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SANE WORKERS ARE SAFEGUARD

National Civic Federation Official Says That the Bolshevik Idea Has No American Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That the sane and overwhelming forces of American workers, as represented by the American Federation of Labor and the railway brotherhoods, will prevent any Bolshevik or Socialist revolution, either in the American system of government or in the private ownership of industry, is stated by Ralph M. Easley, chairman of the executive council of the National Civic Federation.

Although after the war general conditions in America will be greatly improved, and the manual laborer will be assured of more just wages, fairer hours and more humane working and living conditions, Mr. Easley does not believe there will be state Socialism or government ownership of factories, mines, mills, distribution and the land. Managers, stockholders, the farmers and labor, he thinks, will prevent widespread government ownership.

"Taking up the capital and labor problem after the war," says Mr. Easley, "and the question of what labor is likely to demand then which it did not demand before, it is significant that while the I. W. O. claim a membership of from 50,000 to 200,000 members, their actual membership, as testified to by their treasurer before the Industrial Relations Commission, was 16,000 at a time when they were claiming in their own papers 500,000 members. In 1912, when the Socialist Party polled 900,000 votes, admittedly including disgruntled Republicans, Democrats and other dissatisfied elements, their dues-paying membership was only 150,000."

Mr. Easley calls the program framed by the conference of officials of the American Federation of Labor with the National Industrial Conference Board and with William H. Taft and Frank P. Walsh "a crushing blow to the preachers of revolution."

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ITALIANS PREPARE FOR ANNIVERSARY

Observance of Italy's Entrance Into the War, May 24, to Be Occasion of Significance Throughout United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Italian Ambassador to the United States is intensely appreciative of the efforts which America is making to commemorate the third anniversary of the entrance of Italy into the war, according to Richard Washburn Child, committee of the Italy-America Society in charge of the celebration of Italy Day, May 24. The proclamation by the Italian Ambassador to the citizens of this country of Italian birth, reads as follows:

"Italians: It is now three years since Italy, teacher of law and civilization, took up arms against the enemy of all that is just and human, uniting with the Allies in order to defend humanity, which was being threatened by Teutonic violence. Italy, coming forth upon the battlefield, assumed the sacred duty of delivering from the yoke of the enemy her oppressed sons and of completing her national unity, bringing to its end the work of the great men of the wars for our independence. For three long years, overcoming enormous difficulties, our brothers have fought valiantly at the side of their noble allies, sharing with them their triumphs, their anguish, their satisfactions and their hardships. We, far-off spectators of the heroic efforts of our soldiers, know only through reflection the greatness of their sacrifices and of those endured by their families. Now we are entering upon the fourth year of the war. The sacrifices of the past disappear before these which the cruel struggle imposes on every one. Let us give in this occasion a word of comfort and courage to our brothers. Let this word reach the height of the patriotism of those to whom it is addressed. Let each one of you write to his own family, celebrating in a communion of interests the opening date of the fourth year of our war for freedom. The messages that will go forth from this friendly and allied land will tell great and generous Italy of the immense love of her sons far away for those who are fighting and those who are suffering."

"The Italian Ambassador

"V. MACCHI DI CELLERE."

The Ambassador, Mr. Child said, is urging the Italian consuls throughout the country to take an active part in the celebrations and to assist the local committees. He himself will speak at the concert and mass meeting to be held the evening of May 24 in the Metropolitan Opera House at which Caruso, De Luca, Scotti, Alda, Martinelli and other Italian opera stars will sing.

Great emphasis will be laid throughout the country on the writing of letters by Americans and Italians alike, to friends and relatives in Italy, describing America's celebration of this Italian anniversary and giving a true picture of the extent of our participation in the struggle, which, it is hoped, will give the people in Italy a sufficiently adequate idea of the real conditions here to offset the propaganda of German agents in that country.

OKLAHOMA PLAN FOR DRAFT TO FARMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The State Council of Defense has taken steps to draft able-bodied men for farm labor in every county.

In letters to each county council a plan is outlined for the creation of a farm labor draft board in each county, which will begin at once to register all boys and men between ages of 15 and 60, and get their pledges to give not less than two weeks' work on the farm at prevailing wages. Exemptions will be granted only to those employed in industries necessary to the war and for physical disabilities. The council recommends that women clerks should replace men in stores, that pool halls should be closed during working hours or entirely, and that traveling tent shows and carnivals should be prevented from showing in any community. The reason assigned for the farm labor draft is the critical shortage of farm help in the State.

GERMAN AGENT USED STOCKHOLM ROUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Further evidence of the existence of a secret means of communication between German agents in the United States and Germany have come to light with the announcement of the arrest on a presidential warrant of Kurt Ludwig, an employee in the office of a lumber company at Elk, Cal. According to Assistant United States Attorney Charles G. Halliday, a letter written by Ludwig and intercepted by the federal authorities, said that he (Ludwig) was in communication with Germany by the same means as were used by Eric and Albert Matthes, arrested recently. It was found that the Matthes brothers had communicated with Germany through an underground route by way of Stockholm.

NO UNITED STATES DRAFT OF JAPANESE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—"No Japanese residing in the United States who is not an American citizen will be draft-

ed into the United States Army," said Viscount K. Ishii, new Japanese Ambassador to the United States, in an interview with the Nippon Jiji while in Honolulu recently on his way to Washington, D. C.

According to Viscount Ishii there is an existing treaty between the United States and Japan whereby no Japanese subject residing in America can be taken for United States military duty and no American subject in Japan can be called to service in the Japanese Army. A number of Japanese in Hawaii have been examined and listed and have been under the impression that they were to be called to serve in the United States Army.

MILLIONS ADDED TO NAVAL BILL

Senate Committee Puts in New Projects—Boston Navy Yard Allowance Is \$1,300,000

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Carrying a total of \$1,587,000,000, or \$202,840,000 more than provided by the House, the Naval Appropriation Bill was completed late on Monday by the Senate Naval Committee and will be reported to the Senate today.

In the measure are included items of \$1,300,000 for the Boston Navy Yard and \$800,000 for the torpedo station at Newport.

The measure's total is \$63,053,127 less than was appropriated for the navy for this fiscal year in the regular naval bill and in deficiency measures.

The Senate Committee redrafted to make more emphatic the provision in the House bill for the beginning of work on the three-year building program by July, 1919. Construction of the great fleet of superdreadnaughts and battle cruisers provided in the 1916 naval bill has been held in abeyance in order that the building of destroyers to battle German submarines might be rushed.

To man the capital fleet when it is completed, the Senate provided for a permanent increase in the enlisted personnel of the navy to 131,540, nearly three times the number of men in the navy before the war.

The President also authorized to increase that strength by 50,000 men for the war.

New projects added to the House bill by the committee included:

Construction at a cost of \$9,150,000 of a nitrate plant at Indian Head, Md., for the manufacture of nitrate for naval explosives.

Purchase for \$425,000 of 4900 acres of land at the marine corps training station at Quantico, Va.

Erection of new buildings at the naval academy to provide room for additional midshipmen, \$2,500,000.

Reserve supply of equipment for the marine corps to replace material destroyed by fire or otherwise, \$16,677,200.

Equipping navy yards for ship construction, \$6,000,000.

Mine depot, \$3,000,000.

SKIP-STOP PLAN IS TO BE PUT IN EFFECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—For the sake of fuel conservation, the Boston Elevated will begin tomorrow eliminating some of the stops on various lines. Somerville, Cambridge, Medford, South Boston and Dorchester will be the first to feel the effect of this order. Broadway, Somerville; Main Street, Cambridge; Main Street, Medford; Broadway, South Boston; and Washington Street, Dorchester, will be the first streets concerned. In some instances stops will be eliminated both ways, while in others cars will stop going one way and pass the station when going in the other direction. Aside from fuel saving, the greatest advantage is in the reduction of running time. The changes were made upon the request of James J. Storrow, Fuel Administrator for New England.

EPISCOPALIAN BISHOP CHAPLAIN OF FORCES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Bishop Charles H. Brent of the Episcopal diocese of Western New York has been appointed as chaplain of the American expeditionary forces, according to a cable message received here, and has accepted the appointment. With the Rev. J. L. Doherty, a Roman Catholic priest, and Paul Moody, son of the late Evangelist Dwight L. Moody, as associates, he will coordinate the work of the American chaplains in France, the message says.

Bishop William Lawrence of Massachusetts, chairman of the war commission of the Episcopal Church, said that Bishop Brent's cable message to him announced that the expeditionary headquarters' chaplaincy had been organized by order of General Pershing.

TEN MORE STEEL SHIPS DELIVERED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ten steel ships of 58,550 aggregate tonnage were completed and delivered to the Emergency Fleet Corporation during the past week, and 14 others, some wood and some steel, of 43,000 tons, were launched.

On Saturday four wooden ships left the ways, the third time during the present month when four vessels of this type were launched in a single day. The total number of wooden ships launched in May to date is 22.

The completed ships included eight requisitioned and two built on contract. Four of them were of 8800 tons or larger.

Two of the vessels launched were steel and 12 were wood.

POSTPONEMENT OF CONVENTION IS AIM

War Conditions to Result in Determined Effort to Put Off Work of Revising Constitution of New Hampshire at Present

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—A determined effort is being made to bring about a postponement of the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention which has been elected and called to meet at the State House June 5. War conditions are given as the reason for calling the convention off.

The plan now under discussion is whether or not the delegates, immediately upon their organization, shall pass a resolution of adjournment until after the war.

The proposal is that the resolution embody instruction to the president of the convention or the Governor of the State to call the delegates together again at a certain date some months after the consummation of peace. There is a Republican majority of over 100 in the body, the delegates having been nearly all elected on partisan lines.

James O. Lyford, chairman of the State Bank Commission and a delegate-elect from Concord, is leading the agitation for postponement until after the war. Mr. Lyford is the only delegate-elect who was a member of the convention of 1876. He made the following statement to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

"Public attention will be entirely engrossed with war work while the war lasts. This diversion of the public mind will be accentuated by the constantly increasing casualty lists of American soldiers. It will be almost impossible to focus public thought on the work of the convention, however meritorious it may be, when the people come to act upon any amendments submitted for their consideration, if they are to act upon them while the war is in progress. There is not a large vote on constitutional amendments in normal times. That vote would be still smaller with a world war engrossing the minds of the people, many of whom will be in mourning or filled with anxiety for relatives and friends engaged in the contest. The work of the convention is, therefore, liable to fail, because it will be obscured by more vital personal affairs."

Another reason for adjourning the work of the convention until after the war is the probability that we will need a convention after the war more than we do now. There is now a centralization of authority in the national government as a war necessity. There is also an absorption of revenue by the national government for the prosecution of the war. How much of this centralization of authority and absorption of revenue is to continue after the war, experience alone can show. The question of state taxation after the war may become acute, because of the needs of the national government.

"Taxation is the principal cause for the calling of the Constitutional Convention. If the states are deprived of any part of their revenue by reason of the war, our Constitution may need amending to meet after-war conditions that we do not now foresee."

"Would it not be wiser for the convention to meet and organize and then adjourn until after the war, authorizing some authority to call it together again? This the convention has the power to do."

"By immediate adjournment after organization, the bulk of the appropriation made for the expense of the convention will be saved. We do not need two conventions, one now and one after the war. We may need a convention after the war more than we need one now. After the war the public mind could be directed to any amendments submitted because they would then become vitally important."

COURT DECISION ON TAX QUESTION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In an opinion yesterday growing out of the collection of taxes under the Corporation Excise Tax Act of 1909, the Supreme Court held that only profits accrued since that act became effective are taxable under its provisions. Just how the taxable part is to be separated from that previously received, "is a matter of some nicety," Justice Pitney conceded in rendering the decision.

Internal Revenue Bureau officials believe today's decision supports the bureau's rule permitting taxpayers in figuring inventories for income and excess profits tax returns to use cost or market value of goods and securities. If Attorney-General Gregory construes the decision differently, however, all returns filed under this system will have to be returned to taxpayers for revision.

THIRD LIBERTY LOAN WORKERS THANKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—A telegram has been received by Charles A. Morris, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, from William G. McAdoo, United States Secretary of the Treasury, extending appreciation and thanks to the men and women of the Liberty Loan committee who carried on the third Liberty Loan campaign. The dispatch says:

"Please accept my warmest congratulations on the magnificent success of the third Liberty Loan."

"It is a triumph of sound war financing and is highly creditable to the intelligence and patriotism of the American people."

"I hope that every purchaser of bonds will keep them for his own good and for his country's sake."

"I am proud of the great work the

officers and employees of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston have done."

"To the patriotic men and women of the Liberty Loan committee and organizations throughout the country who have served with such extraordinary unselfishness and enthusiasm too much praise cannot be given."

"I wish I could express to each one of them personally my grateful appreciation, but as this is impossible, will you kindly send this message from me to all Liberty Loan organizations in your district?"

"Great are the resources of America, but greater are the unconquerable soul and spirit of her people."

MANY UNIFORMS WORN BY WOMEN

United States Government Recognizes Service Dress in Various Branches of War Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The wearing of uniforms by women engaged in nearly 20 capacities of war work is now officially recognized by the United States government, each vocation having its special designation of the service, and all cooperating in work incident to the successful prosecution of the war. Represented in this array of workers are telephone and radio operators, women assisting in the manufacture of munitions, yeomen in the United States Navy, women employees of the United States Shipping Board, Red Cross workers, the Women's Motor Corps of New York, girl scouts, food administration workers, Young Women's Christian Association field secretaries, and students in the National School of Women's Naval Service, Washington, D. C.

Girls and women engaged in the manufacture of munitions wear the simplest uniform of all, a denim blouse with specially designed overalls suited to their work. Girls comprising telephone units, most of whom will eventually engage in overseas service, wear navy blue uniforms.

The coats are made Norfolk style, and blue trench caps complete the uniform when on duty, but when in dress attire the sailor hats of blue felt are worn. The collar of the blouse bears an emblem composed of two crossed flags, the insignia of the signal corps, of which the telephone detachment is a unit, and the sleeves are adorned with a representation of a telephone mouthpiece embroidered in blue.

Yeomen, many of whom are now employed throughout the first naval district, have a Norfolk suit of navy blue serge, similar to the regulation sailor uniform. It is adorned with brass buttons, and has its insignia, two crossed pens, embroidered upon the sleeve of the coat. Waists of beach cloth are usually worn, also a sailor hat of felt or rough straw. During the summer season white drill is substituted for service in place of the serge.

Women employees of the United States Shipping Board are designated by the marine colors, their uniforms being of forest green cotton gabardine, with a waist of white, and green straw hat. Their insignia is the flag of the shipping board.

A one-piece dress of blue cotton is the uniform adopted by the Food Administration employees, cuffs being worn, and a high-crowned hat. The emblem of the administration is the insignia in the customary place upon the sleeve of the dress.

No less than 10 fundamental uniforms with various sleeve-band designations are authorized by the Red Cross, each insignia showing the special branch of service.

Workers engaged in Young Women's Christian Association activities wear a uniform resembling that of the Young Men's Christian Association. It is of olive drab made in Norfolk style bearing the initials of the organization, and is conspicuous in the army camps overseas.

The uniform worn by the Women's Radio Corps is not unlike the uniform of the English aviators, being of khaki, down with a leather belt and an aviator's hat. The insignia of the radio corps is worn upon the left arm.

Girl Scouts and students of the Women's Naval Service School wear uniforms which are fundamentally alike, both being of khaki with flannel skirts and service boots.

NEW STATE PIER IN BOSTON ADVOCATED

Engineers of Massachusetts Waterways Board Prepare Plans for Proposed Structure on Site of Old Railroad Pier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Engineers of the Massachusetts Waterways Commission are preparing plans and specifications for the construction of a new state pier and freight shed to be erected on the East Boston water front and the state Legislature is asked to authorize the project in a bill which the Senate Rules Committee has voted to admit under suspension of the rules. The pier is to be erected on the site of the old Eastern Railroad pier, on the property acquired by the State during the existence of the Board of Port Directors. Efforts are to be made to expedite the construction so that the needed facilities will be made available as quickly as possible.

The commission has asked the Legislature for authority to expend on this project any balance of the appropriation of \$1,778,342 already appropriated for the development of the state property at South Boston, next to the embankment terminal being constructed by the United States government at a cost of about \$200,000.

Reconsideration of the Boston Elevated Bill and the True Name Bill was refused in the Senate on Monday. Senator Smith of Lincoln wanted to try again to attach to the Elevated bill his amendment prohibiting any of the public trustees from being stock brokers. Senator Sanford of Boston, in moving reconsideration of the True Name Bill, for the regulation and licensing of hotels and lodging houses, said he had an amendment to define a lodging house as one accommodating 12 lodgers, instead of five, as the bill now reads.

An adverse report from the Committee on Social Welfare on a petition of the Massachusetts branch, American Federation of Labor, to allow cities and towns to provide homes for citizens, was taken from the table and action deferred until today.

Senator Colburn of Dracut presented a new draft of a bill for an investigation of the possibilities of wet lands for agricultural and industrial uses. The bill proposes a commission of five, two named by the State Board of Agriculture, two by the Health Commissioner and one by the Governor, all to serve without additional state pay.

Increased powers for county dog officers is contemplated in a new draft of a bill to be presented by Senator Hobson of Palmer, who succeeded in overturning the adverse report of the Ways and Means Committee on the bill to require each county to appoint three dog officers.

The Senate accepted a report from a conference committee on the bill to provide for a minimum franchise tax on trust companies, with an amendment that the law shall go into effect as of April 1, 1918.

The Ways and Means Committee favorably reported a bill directing the Attorney-General to investigate an alleged monopoly of automatic fire sprinkler apparatus in the State.

WAR SERVICE TO BE A SUFFRAGE TOPIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—War service will precede even the plans for the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment when it shall pass the United States Senate, at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association to be held on Friday and Saturday at the rooms of the New England Woman's Club at 585 Boylston Street. Following the address of the President and reports of state officers and standing committees which will be given at the opening session Friday morning, will come the reports of the war service committees. The entire afternoon of Friday is to be given over to them. They include food conservation and production, clothing, Americanization, protection of women and children in industry, war slides, hostess house, smilgeage, thrift and war stamps, Liberty Loan, overseas hospital. A conference of New

England workers will be held Friday evening.

The plan of work for ratification is scheduled for Saturday morning. This will be followed by the election of officers. The budget and financial plans for the year are the business for Saturday afternoon.

The convention will close with a mass meeting at the Boston Opera House Sunday evening. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw is to be the speaker and Governor McCall, Mayor Peters and Miss Alice Stone Blackwell will be on the platform.

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE COMMENCEMENT HELD

ORONO, Me.—Full degrees were conferred upon 115 advanced degrees upon four and short course certificates were awarded to 11 at the commencement exercises of the University of Maine. The commencement address was by Dr. Thomas E. Finegan of Albany, N. Y., upon whom the degree of doctor of laws was conferred.

The gold watch to the senior ex-celling in leadership, scholarship and in general promotion of university welfare went to Lee Vrooman of Greenville, president of the senior class. Other prize awards were: Kluder scholarship, Ralph T. Luce of Farmington; New York Alumni scholarship, William P. Schweitzer of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Pittsburgh Alumni scholarship, Elmer J. Wade of Richmond; Western Alumni scholarship, Frank S. Beale of Eastport; Elizabeth A. Balentine scholarship, Florence L. Chandler of Newcastle; J. R. Farrington scholarship, Clifford D. Denison of Harrington; Walter Balentine prize, Ernest D. Ober of Atkinson; Kennebec County prize, Walter J. Creamer of Bangor and Donald B. Perry of Hallowell; F. Danforth prize, Hugh C. McPhee, '18, of South Paris; Callaghan prize, Arthur R. Sanborn of Island Falls.

The board of trustees has authorized President Aley to tender to the War Department for use as a hospital during the war, Stewart Hall, the College of Law Building at Bangor, it was announced today. This action is made possible, as the college of law is to be moved to Orono for the period of the war.

SUGAR CONSUMPTION IN UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In spite of war-time retrenchment and shortages, sugar consumed in the United States during the first year of the war, April, 1917, to April, 1918, amounted to 4,109,291 tons, or more than the combined consumption of France, Italy, the United Kingdom and Canada, according to statistics made public by the Food Administration. The present wholesale price of refined sugar in this country was stated to be \$7.30 a hundred pounds in comparison with \$8.07 per hundred in Canada; \$12.59 in the United Kingdom; \$12.28 in France, and \$26.30 in Italy.

SOCIAL WORK OFFICERS CHOSEN

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Miss Julia Lathrop of Washington, head of the Children's Bureau of the Federal Department of Labor, was elected president of the National Conference of Social Work at the annual convention of the organization here. The following named were chosen members of the executive committee: Robert A. Wood, Boston; Amos W. Butler, Indianapolis; Miss Mary E. Richmond, New York; William T. Foster, Portland, Ore., and Miss Edith M. Campbell, Cincinnati.

Despite the obstacles, however, the teachers delve on. And when, after months of sisterly instruction, the alphabet, simple words and finally the all-desired letter is written, the bubbling joy of the pupil is at least a part recompense for the teacher; the remaining recompense coming in the realization that the teaching of English is a patriotic necessity.

WOMEN TO HELP IN AMERICANIZING

Work of Educating Non-English Speakers in the Homes Is Being Done Already by the Women's Municipal League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Many civic organizations are already applying themselves to the task of Americanization, and one of these is the Women's Municipal League of Boston. For nearly four years the league has taken active interest in the work through its committee on the civic and patriotic education of non-English-speaking women. Reaching the women in the homes is considered by Americanization leaders as one of the most important parts of their undertaking. Five classes—three Armenian, one Italian and one Lithuanian—with a corps of seven teachers, are holding regular sessions under the supervision of the league's committee. And now with the recent purchase of a house at 31 Lincoln Street, Brighton, the league is planning to obtain a wider scope, "a community background," for its work. In fact, the center is to be called "community house."

Tonight, in a hall directly opposite the community house, the league has arranged for a patriotic meeting, when speakers in three languages—Polish, Italian and Lithuanian—will address their countrymen with the purpose of arousing deeper appreciation on their part in the world's struggle and of pointing out the value of their co-operation in the gaining of American ideals. The Brighton High School orchestra will furnish music and appropriate motion pictures will be shown.

Lans adjoining the community house makes possible the laying out of war gardens, which, with other gardens already being directed by the league, will later probably be turned over to the city. The league does not aim to carry any of its work beyond the pioneer stage—only to get the big needs of the community discovered, get the community started toward filling the need and then put the matter into the hands of the community's government. When the Americanization classes are of a sufficient size and worth, the committee plans to steer them directly into the public schools.

Patience and perseverance are the prime qualifications of the English teachers. Most of the women immigrants were peasants in Europe and so have had practically no education, being unable to read and write even in their native language. And when it is considered that they are adults with no school experience, the teachers point out the difficulties as something tremendous. Further, the opposition of the husbands regarding anything that takes the woman away from the home is a constant hindrance to the attendance of the classes.

Teachers delve on. And when, after months of sisterly instruction, the alphabet, simple words and finally the all-desired letter is written, the bubbling joy of the pupil is at least a part recompense for the teacher; the remaining recompense coming in the realization that the teaching of English is a patriotic necessity.

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"WOMEN WOULD WELCOME DRAFT"

Vice-Chairman of New York State Suffrage Party Talks on War Work Readiness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Like the women of France and England, the women of the United States will hold back nothing which will aid in winning the war. They will welcome the draft on the same terms as men. Such a draft would find the majority of women already at their posts; it would discover to us the vastness of the army already enlisted in the country's service as volunteers. It would serve to organize more fully the work of women and quicken those who must yet be awakened to the call of the hour. We are ready to give our all if need be," said Mrs. William Belknap, vice-chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, in a statement to The Christian Science Monitor, discussing the proposed nation-wide military draft of women for the country's service.

"In this way we shall be doing democracy at home just as our men are doing abroad," she continued. "Indeed, as Mrs. Catt said at the Indianapolis meeting the other day, no country professing to fight for an ideal abroad and living untruly at home is ever going over the top."

"And these women at home, especially that mighty throng of suffrage war workers, will not only pray and watch, but will work in mass, if need be, toward the end set by the conditions of the war—democracy as a working principle everywhere."

"Even the Enemy Alien Act, now applying to women, is only another instance of the fact that women are emerging from tutelage and are now expected to share responsibilities in their own person for every kind of action."

"Common thought is tending rapidly toward the complete equalization of duties, of rights and obligations between the sexes. The woman of today means to stand side by side with the men of the nations in the fulfillment of all human needs. This equal sharing of burdens is not only fair to our men, but it is going to mean a great increase in national efficiency. And did not some one say that burdens are halved and joys doubled by being shared?"

SIGNOR COMMANDINI ON ITALIAN MORALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The fact that the nearer one came to the war zone the better was the morale of the population was emphasized by Signor Commandini, commissioner for internal resistance, in a conversation with *Allegri* published in the *Tribuna*. The conversation took place within the war zone, and Signor Commandini stated that he was paying one of the periodic visits it was his duty to make to the Supreme Command with a view to the coordination of the work carried on among the troops and the civil population. He was, he stated, more than ever convinced of the close connection manifested between the morale of the army and that of the country. The army was a sort of barometer indicating the condition of public feeling and this conviction became more and more confirmed. He had always held that one of the most telling factors in Italian resistance after Caporetto and of the rapid recovery of the morale of the army had been largely due to the firmness of purpose which, after the disaster, animated the whole country.

This connection was particularly apparent in the war zone, for there the troops lived necessarily in close relationship with the population. For these reasons it was especially necessary to remove every cause for discontent and discouragement from among the people and to follow up every attempt at defeatism and vigorously counter it. Signor Commandini said that he was, as it were, in an observatory from which he could see many things, and he affirmed that the mental condition of the country was decidedly better than it had been in the autumn of the previous year, and the purpose of resistance stronger. There were certainly districts in which the prolongation of the war was productive of discontent, but even there it seemed to him conditions had improved.

The work of the local officials counted for a great deal, and the results of his daily observations showed him that in districts in which those occupying the higher positions had a lofty sense of their duty the morale of the population was good. If more moral assistance could be given to the population in certain districts it would be to the benefit of the army. The morale, however, he stated, was satisfactory and better than during July and August of last year when the successful military operations on the Isonzo plateau were going on. He spoke of the efficacious work of the military authorities in connection with the maintenance of the morale of the army and declared that his visit had given him cause, not merely for comfort, but for absolute confidence. The coordination of all their efforts, including that of the press was destined, he considered, to produce excellent results and he felt himself fortunate to be able to contribute something toward the attainment of this end.

PAN-TURANIAN MOVEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BUDAPEST, Hungary (via Berne).—A noteworthy Magyar pronouncement on the Pan-Turanian movement which is beginning to loom so large in the politics of the Central Empire has appeared in the shape of a treatise on "Turanianism as a Racial, National and Cosmopolitan Idea," by Dr. Jassz Nagy Lajos, of the Commercial Academy in Budapest. The professor sees in the movement a special

opportunity for the Magyar race. "Since," he writes, "the Nineteenth and Twentieth centuries raised the Latin, Slav and Germanic peoples in Europe to the position of a race . . . the Magyar people, even when allied with Austria and Germany, has not been in a position to assure its future. . . . We ought to guarantee that future naturally by a union with peoples which, independently of racial ties, are drawn together by a community of interests . . . and it is Turanianism, that natural internationalism, that opens up to us vast perspectives for our domination and our future. . . . A policy of appeasing our subject nationalities would weaken our state organism. We must pursue our national Magyar policy. The root of the unhappy situation in which we are placed is the racial sentiments of the peoples that live among us. Let us end within our country to Dacno-Romanian, Illyrianism, Pan-Slavism, Techo-Slovakism. . . . Let us people our country with men of Turanian race. Let us select from among our Russian prisoners those who will serve us, and who will at the same time attract to us men of our race—Finns, Turks, Tatars. Let us so act as to put ourselves, by means of a thoroughly suitable policy, into contact with the neighboring Turanian states. . . . The future belongs, in fact, to natural internationalism based on race. Pan-Turanianism, founded on pre-war internationalism, the Society of Nations, that project of our enemies, are but Utopias that serve the aims of the Entente. Asia Minor and Central Europe are surrounded by Turanianism and Germanism. The Turanian interest will link us up in turn with China and Japan, who at present are under English domination. In this way we shall have two hundred million Turanians and Germans. . . ."

BULGARIANS STAND ON TERRITORIAL ISSUES

By The Christian Science Monitor special Serbian correspondent

GENEVA, Switzerland.—An interview recently given to a representative of the *Kambana* by Mr. Todoroff, leader of the Geshoff Party, once more confirms the unanimity that exists between the Bulgarian Government and the opposition on the subject of Bulgaria's territorial claims. "The Dobruja," said Mr. Todoroff, "will be the touchstone by which the strength of the alliance will be tried and judgment will be pronounced on the much-vaunted rule of 'fidelity in return for fidelity.' The whole Bulgarian nation stands behind the Government in that respect. The throwing in of compensations for the Bulgarian Dabrudja cannot be taken seriously, because all our allies stand to receive much more than we. Take for instance the Turks, who with our assistance are getting what they could never have dreamed of: Batum, Kars, Erzerum. In view of the valuable assistance which we are rendering them here by any question of equilibrium and surrender? We are at war with the Greeks, and we shall retain Seres, Drama, and Kavala. The Greeks know and understand that what we take is not sufficient, because some purely Bulgarian regions still remain to them. We are not afraid of the Greeks. The southern front will remain undisturbed until the end of the war. The fighting in the south has no essential connection with the western front. The English and the French cannot again detach any army from their front for the south. With the forces now at their disposal there they cannot do anything. Is it likely that they would weaken their own far-too-important front, where all their attention and strength are engaged, for the sake of those depending on the southern front?"

Referring in conclusion to the intervention of the United States, Mr. Todoroff expressed the view that that country was not very important from the military point of view, but he was not disposed to undervalue its importance in the discussion that will take place at the peace conference. As Bulgaria formerly enjoyed the sympathies of Americans, she will have American support, he considered, for her demands when the final settlement is effected.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

John Archer Lejeune, brigadier-general, U. S. Marine Corps, who has been ordered to France to command a brigade of marines there, is a native of Louisiana. He first entered the navy, and graduated with the class of 1884 at the Annapolis Academy. In 1890 he was transferred to the Marine Corps. His appointment as a brigadier-general was received in 1916. Last autumn he asked for relief from work in Washington and for assignment to active service, which was granted by detail to cantonment administration. Now he goes across to succeed Brig. Gen. A. Doyen, who has been relieved from active service.

William H. Lewis of Boston, who is to be one of the corps of speakers sent out by the Committee on Public Information to inform the Negroes of the United States as to the aims of the nation, now that it is at war, is a lawyer with an Amherst B. A. and a Harvard Law School LL. B. degree. For two years, during President Taft's administration, he was an assistant attorney-general of the United States, having risen to a higher rank through this appointment than any other man of his race who has been invited to enter the Department of Justice. During his college and professional school days Mr. Lewis won a national reputation as a player of football. He has served in the common council of the city of Cambridge and in the legislature of Massachusetts; and for three years he was an assistant in the office of the federal district attorney in Boston. Mr. Lewis was born and grew up in Virginia and had his preparatory education at an institution in Petersburg. He was a champion of Booker T. Washington at a time when the latter had many critics among Negroes educated in northern institutions. Mr. Lewis is eloquent but also rational in his form of argument; and for this special present task will be well fitted.

George B. McClellan, whose book, "The Heel of War," issued in 1915, has been forbidden sale in Cleveland, Ohio, by the Department of Justice, is a former mayor of New York, who is now a member of the faculty of Princeton University, where he went when his political career closed. He is the son of the famous commander of the federal forces early in the Civil War. Prof. McClellan was born in Saxony, and married Georgiana Hecksher. He graduated from Princeton University in 1886. He had a journalistic career prior to studying law and practicing for a time in New York City. For two years he was president of the board of aldermen of New York City, and for eight years he sat in Congress. Then he was the Tammany candidate for mayor of New York and from 1903 to 1909 he filled the post.

Viscount Milner, K. C. B., G. C. M. G., who has recently been appointed Secretary of State for War in succession to Lord Derby, who has been appointed British Ambassador in Paris, has been a member of the War Cabinet without portfolio since 1916. Viscount Milner received his early education at Württemberg, and when his father settled in London, he was sent to Kings College and afterward to Balliol College, Oxford, where he took a degree. In 1881 he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, but became interested in journalism and was connected with the *Pall Mall Gazette* for some years. In 1885 he unsuccessfully contested the Harrow division for Parliament. Two years later, however, his public career began when he became private secretary to Lord Goschen, then Chancellor of the Exchequer. He next went to Egypt as Undersecretary for Finance in Lord Cromer's administration. Some years later, Lord Milner was appointed Governor of Cape Colony and High Commissioner. He remained in South Africa until 1905, when he was succeeded by Lord Selborne. Lord Milner was raised to the peerage in 1902.

J. Frank Smith, D. D., of Dallas, Texas, who has been chosen moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of America for the current year, is a Tennessean who, having studied in Bethel College and Cumberland University, came to

New York and did post-graduate work at Columbia University, and graduated at the Union Theological Seminary. He was brought up in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and entered the ministry as an adherent, but when the Cumberland division of the Presbyterian fold united with the large northern division of the same body, he, as a progressive and liberal, gladly took his place in the united body. He has had but one charge, and that in Dallas.

AUDIT OF COST OF BRITISH MUNITIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General on the stewardship of the British Ministry of Munitions for the year ended March 31, 1917, was published recently. From the account and the report it appears that in the year under review the expenditure of the Ministry of Munitions reached £522,431,480, of which £509,922,145 was spent on ammunition. The Comptroller records great improvements since the year under review in keeping the accounts, and states that further changes are in progress to place the accounting system on a sounder basis. He points out, however, that the year under consideration had expired when the Committee of Public Accounts was hearing evidence last year, and when the Internal Audit Department of the Ministry took up the task of adjusting the Ministry's accounts with contractors and other matters. As a result, the adjustment of errors and omissions which have since been revealed has, as a rule, been made in relation to current accounts with contractors.

The report gives instances of the way in which the accounting in the Ministry was carried on in its early days. A case is cited where although the ledger showed that £230,000 had been for some months due to be refunded by a firm in respect of cash advanced under a contract since cancelled, no steps had been taken to recover it. Another advance of £250,000 had not been charged in the contract ledger, while two other advances amounting to £750,000 had been posted twice in the same ledger. In March, 1916, the Ministry reduced the price of a certain type of shell from £1 to 12s. 6d., but the reduction was not noted in the contract ledger, and large quantities of shell continued to be paid for at the £1 rate until February, 1917. These are only some of a number, but perhaps the most noticeable is an instance where the contract ledger recorded payments of £1,400,000, although £4,700,000 had been actually paid.

There are numerous examples of accounts having been paid twice over and of some advances which the Ministry made in respect of contracts which were either not deducted from subsequent payments or no steps were taken for recovery. Instances of estimates being exceeded are also cited as for example a shell filling factory estimated to cost £264,100 actually had £1,153,000 spent upon it.



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BY OTHER EDITORS

A Sword Against Sedition

TOLEDO BLADE.—By the terms of the sedition bill which after weeks of debate has passed Congress, anyone may be sent to prison for 20 years or be fined \$10,000, or both: who utters or prints disloyal statements, who abuses the Government or the flag, who favors Germany or her allies in the present war, who manufactures rumors encouraging the enemy or aids in their circulation, who says or does anything to obstruct the sale of Government securities during the war, who retards recruiting or slanders the American uniforms. Of course, unscrupulous public servants will here and there attempt to make use of this act for their own ends or for the benefit of their political party. Something of that sort has already been done guardedly with existing law as the weapon. But the means to protect the honest and loyal citizen against such misuse of power are not wanting, nor ways of punishing abuse of power lacking. On the whole, there is slight danger of the curbing of free speech which deserves freedom. In any case, it is a chance that must be taken. For sedition has shamed loyalty in this country for months. It has interfered materially with the waging of war. It has threatened even the salvation of the nation. Only the severest law could save us from hurt so costly and terrible that the republic might rock on its foundations. We count now upon the Department of Justice and its agents to use the new statute as they would a sword. It has been forged to fit their hands.

Putting War Prisoners to Work

THE OREGONIAN (Portland, Ore.).—Any feeling on the part of idle civilians that they should be permitted to dispose of their leisure as they see fit, so long as prisoners of war and interned enemy aliens are maintained in idleness at the Government expense, will be removed by the regulations of the War Department which now require that all classes of prisoners shall be required to perform labor necessary for their own comfort and the upkeep of their barracks and grounds, except in the case of commissioned officers and others who are physically unfit. War prisoners may be required to work for the public service, and may also be authorized to work on their own account. Authority for their employment by private persons opens the way to make them productive in regions where labor is scarce and opportunities for guarding against escape exist. Incentive for work is given by the provision that payment shall be made "according to the work executed," and that the wages of prisoners shall go toward improving their position, any excess being paid to them on their release, after deducting the cost of their maintenance. The country is beginning to insist that every individual shall give strict account of his labor. One after another the states are enacting anti-idling laws. It is important to bear in mind that they are not aimed at the poolroom and street corner lounge alone. The for-

mate possessor of an "Independent Income" is going to discover that he also is expected to make a showing. The idler is growing in unpopularity. It is time for every idle man and woman to be out hustling a job.

American Dyes

PHILADELPHIA (Pa.) LEDGER.—At an exhibition of the textile industry in New York one of the interesting features was a comparison of German-dyed and American-dyed textiles which had been equally exposed out of doors for three weeks, day and night, and had the same washing. According to the unbiased testimony of all observers, both sets look alike, which disposes of another piece of German industrial arrogance which assumed that nobody but the Germans could develop in quantity dyes of quality and staying powers. Of course, this is all fold-and-roll, and chemists like Bakeland long since pointed out wherein American industrial chemistry was superior to that of Germany in materials and money totals, exposing absolutely the fallacy which Germans and pro-Germans have tried to force us to accept. As it is now, those who ought to know better among American manufacturers and retailers have been playing into the hands of Germany by talking as if German dyes never failed. They did; and these very same manufacturers and shopkeepers know it. So let's have an end to this pro-German talk. Even if the exigencies may yet give us some American dyes that are not fast, we can certainly stand that rather than the German yoke. But why repeat the canard when it can be officially disproved?

ALABAMA WOMEN TAKING MEN'S PLACES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The hiring of women for jobs and positions where formerly men only were employed is still a novelty here, although white women operate elevators in some large office buildings, while Negro women do this work in some business establishments. A few women are operating delivery wagons, and recently one lumber concern employed several dozen women in the lumber yards. A scrap iron concern has advertised for colored women to work as sorters of material on the yards.



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HOME INFLUENCES IN CAMP WELCOME

Raymond B. Fosdick, in Charge of Recreational Work, Says Criticisms Made Are Not Just

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Statements that home entertainments and recreation provided for soldiers and sailors in cities and towns near army and navy camps are impairing the efficiency of the men, are emphatically denied by Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman of the War and Navy departments commissions on training camp activities. He characterized as a direct contradiction of the Government's policy the admission that "the time has come for the public to 'keep hands off' our men in service."

"That time has no more come," Mr. Fosdick declared, "than the time has come to stop conserving wheat or supporting government loans. Indeed, the preservation of normal social relationships between the public and the men in training is an essential part of our military program."

"It is not true, as has been asserted, that the entertainment of the men in service in private homes has resulted to the detriment of the men instead of to their benefit," Mr. Fosdick stated. "There has been no change in the attitude of the Government toward home hospitality. In fact, with hundreds of thousands of men pouring into the training camps, the Government desires more than ever that the people of America continue to offer to them the wholesome influences of their homes."

TENNESSEE CENSUS FIGURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Local censuses, taken for the compilation of new directories, present figures from Tennessee cities which directly refute charges that these cities have deteriorated since rigid prohibition laws were passed. The census of the city of Nashville shows that 150,000 inhabitants is a conservative estimate, and that there has been an actual increase in population of 14,000 people in one year. The census in Chattanooga indicates a population of 107,858 and a growth of 2549 residents in one year.



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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

RAIL ISSUES ARE ACTIVE FEATURE

St. Paul, New Haven and Reading Make Good Gains on New York Stock Exchange—Other Groups Also Are Higher

New York stock prices opened firm today. Several issues showed decided strength, including Studebaker, Gulf, Marine preferred, Baldwin, Gulf, Sugar and Allis-Chalmers, and gains of substantial fractions were numerous. Steel common moved up 1/4.

In Boston in the first part of today's session, United Shoe sold nearly a point higher, but soon lost all but a small fraction of its rise. American Telephone advanced a point.

There were various recessions in both New York and Boston late in the first half hour, but the tone continued firm.

After the first hour the New York market became a quiet, narrow, irregular affair without much feature. There were some firm spots and some weak ones. Steel was inclined to be strong. After opening unchanged at 108 1/2 it moved up nearly a point before midday. Sloss-Sheffield advanced 3 points after opening unchanged at 66. Marine preferred was up 3/4 at the opening at 102 1/2 and crossed 103. Studebaker moved up more than 2 points from Monday's closing. Baldwin was up 1 1/4 at the opening at 97 1/2 and sold above 99. American Telephone lost all of its early rise. Allis-Chalmers was up 1/2 at the opening at 35 1/2 and sold above 37 before midday.

With the exception of Boston and Albany, which was up several points at the opening, the Boston market was sluggish and inclined to sag. Trading was very quiet.

The rail issues became active and strong in the early afternoon under the leadership of St. Paul. The preferred moved up more than 3 points. New Haven, Chesapeake & Ohio and Reading also had good gains before the beginning of the last hour. Other strong features included New York Air Brake with a gain of nearly 7 points, Texas Company, American Woolen, the Marine issues and American Can. On the Boston exchange American Agricultural Chemical common and preferred each moved up several points.

DIVIDENDS

Stanton Oil Company has declared the usual monthly dividend of 3 per cent, payable June 29 to stock of record June 1.

The Cleveland Akron Gas Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent and 1/4 of 1 per cent extra, payable June 30.

The York Manufacturing Company has declared a dividend of \$3 a share and an extra of \$3 a share, payable June 1 to stock of record May 23.

The directors of the Abco Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable June 1 to stockholders on record May 20.

The Central Leather Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 10.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable July 15 to holders of record June 20.

Baton Rouge Electric Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of \$3 per share on the preferred stock, and a semi-annual dividend of \$4 per share on the common stock, both payable June 1, on stock of record May 18.

The Peninsula & Oriental Steam Navigation Company has declared a 5 per cent dividend on the preferred stock and an interim dividend at the rate of 12 per cent per annum on the deferred stock for the half year ending March 31.

The Brier Hill Steel Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent and an extra dividend of 3 1/2 per cent on the common stock and regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, all payable July 1 to stock of record June 30. These are the same dividends as were declared in previous quarter.

WEATHER

Official Predictions by the United States Weather Bureau
BOSTON AND VICINITY
Wednesday fair; cooler tonight.

For Southern New England: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday. Cooler to night.
For Northern New England: Fair tonight and Wednesday; cooler tonight except on east Maine coast; warmer Wednesday.

TEMPERATURES TODAY
8 a. m. 67.10 a. m. 69
12 noon 71

IN OTHER CITIES

8 a. m.
Albany 66.64 New Orleans 76
Boston 67.62 New York 66
Buffalo 62.64 Philadelphia 68
Chicago 62.64 Pittsburgh 64
Denver 58.64 Portland, Me. 62
Des Moines 58.64 Portland, Ore. 62
Jacksonville 72.64 San Francisco 64
Kansas City 68.64 St. Louis 64
Nantucket 66.64 Washington 70

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Length of day 24.48 Moon sets 2:41 a. m.
Sun rises 5:17 High water
Sun sets 8:06 8:57 a. m. 9:18 p. m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS 9:35 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Allis-Chalm.	35 1/2	37 1/2	35	35
Allis-Chalm. pr.	85 1/2	86	85 1/2	85 1/2
Am Ag Chem.	87	88	87	87
AA Chem pf.	94 1/2	96	94 1/2	96
Am Can.	47 1/2	48 1/2	47	48 1/2
Am Can pf.	96	96	96	96
Am Car Fr.	79	79 1/2	79	79 1/2
Am Cot Oil.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Am H & L pf.	13	13 1/2	13	13 1/2
Am H & L pf.	62 1/2	65	62 1/2	65
Am Int Corp.	56 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	57
Am Linseed.	38 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	38
Am Lins'd pf.	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Am Loco.	67 1/2	68	67 1/2	67 1/2
Am Shipbld.	136 1/2	137 1/2	136 1/2	137 1/2
Am Smelt'g.	81 1/2	83 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
Am Steel Fr.	66 1/2	66 1/2	66	66
Am Sugar.	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Tel & Tel.	97 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2
Am Woolen.	56	57 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2
Am Zinc.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16	16
Anaconda.	68	69 1/2	68	68 1/2
Atchafalpa.	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2
Atchafalpa pf.	94	94 1/2	94	94 1/2
At Gulf.	111 1/2	112 1/2	110 1/2	111
Bald Loco.	97 1/2	99 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2
Balt & Ohio.	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Barrett Co.	91	91	91	91
Bethlehem.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Beth Steel.	88 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Beth Steel pf.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Booth Flsh.	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
Brook R Tr.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Bruna Term.	8	8 1/2	8	8 1/2
Butte Cop. etc.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Butte & Sup.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Butterick.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Cal & Ariz.	71	71	71	71
Cal Pac Cor.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43	43
Cal Petrol.	18	18	17 1/2	17 1/2
Cal Petrol pf.	53	53	53	53
Can Pacific.	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2
Central Fdy.	78	78	78	78
Ct Leather.	68	68 1/2	68	68 1/2
Cer de Pas.	33	33 1/2	33	33 1/2
Chan Motor.	83	83	83	83
Ches & Ohio.	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
CM & St Paul.	44 1/2	46 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2
CM & St Paul pf.	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Chi Rl & Pac.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Chi Rl pf.	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Chi Rl pf. pf.	70	70	69 1/2	69 1/2
Chi & West.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Chi & West pf.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Chile Cop.	16 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2
Chino Cop.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Col Fuel.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Col Gas & El.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Col South.	22	22	22	22
Corn Prod.	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Corn Prod pf.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Cruc Steel.	69 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Cuban CSug.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Cuban CS pf.	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Del & Huds.	110	110	110	110
Erie.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Erie pf.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Gas W & W.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24	24 1/2
Gen Motors.	123	123 1/2	123	123 1/2
G Motors pf.	81	81	81	81
G Nor Ore.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
G Nor pf.	91	91	91	91
Green Can.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Harv & N J pf.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Harv Cor pf.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Has & Jar.	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Inspiration.	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Int Ag Corp.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Int Mer Mar.	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
I Mer Mar pf.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
In Nickel Ct.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29	29
In Paper.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Kan City So.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Kelley Tires.	46	46	46	46
Kenne Cop.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Lack Steel.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Lee R & T Ct.	17	17	17	17
Mackay Cos.	75	75	75	75
Mackay pf.	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Max Motor.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Maxwell pf.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Mex Petrol.	98 1/2	99	97 1/2	97 1/2
Miami.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Middle St.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Mo K & T pf.	9	9	9	9
Mo Pacific.	23 1/2	24	23 1/2	24
Mo Pac pf.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Mon Power.	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Nat Acme.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Nat C & C.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Nat Enamel.	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Nevada Con.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
NY A Brake.	133	133	133	133
NY Central.	73 1/2	74	73 1/2	73 1/2
NY Dock.	24	24	24	24
NY Dock pf.	47 1/2	48	47 1/2	48
NY N H & H.	42	43 1/2	41 1/2	43 1/2
North Pac.	86 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
N S Steel.	61	61	61	61
O Cities Gas.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Ont Silver.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Pacific Mail.	30 1/2	31	30 1/2	31
Penna.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Pere Marq.	13	13	12 1/2	12 1/2
Pere M 2d pf.	36	36	36	36
Pierce-Farw.	40	40	40	40
Pitts Coal.	53	53	53	53
P & W Va.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Pressed St.	61	61 1/2	61	61 1/2
Public Ser.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Pullman.	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Ray Con.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Reading.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Repub I & S.	88 1/2	89	87 1/2	88 1/2
Royal Dub.	90 1/2	90 1/2	89	89 1/2
Rumely.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rumely pf.	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Sav Arms.	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Saxon Motor.	8	8	8	8
Seab & L pf.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Sinclair Oil.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28	28
Sloss Sher.	66	67	66	67 1/2

So Pacific..... 85 85 1/2 84 1/2 85
So Ry..... 24 24 1/2 23 1/2 24 1/2
Studebaker..... 43 43 1/2 42 1/2 43 1/2
Sup Steel..... 43 1/2 43 1/2 43 1/2 43 1/2
StL & SF..... 13 13 12 1/2 13
StL & SF 1st..... 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2
Stutz Motor..... 45 45 45 45
Tenn Cop..... 17 1/2 17 1/2 17 1/2 17 1/2
Texas Co..... 154 154 152 1/2 154
TSTL & Wpf..... 9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2
Union Pac..... 124 124 123 1/2 124
Union Pac pf..... 71 71 71 71
Un Alloy St..... 43 43 43 43
Un Rys SF pf..... 18 18 18 18
US C I P..... 15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
US Realty..... 13 13 13 13
US Rubber..... 58 1/2 58 1/2 58 1/2 58 1/2
US Steel..... 109 1/2 109 1/2 108 1/2 109 1/2
US Steel pf..... 110 1/2 110 1/2 110 1/2 110 1/2
Utah Copper..... 83 83 83 83
V-C Chem..... 45 1/2 45 1/2 45 1/2 45 1/2
V-I & C..... 70 70 70 70
Wabash pf..... 41 1/2 41 1/2 41 1/2 41 1/2
W Pacific..... 19 19 19 19
West Union..... 50 1/2 50 1/2 50 1/2 50 1/2
Westinghse..... 43 1/2 43 1/2 43 1/2 43 1/2
W & L E..... 9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2
W & L E 1st..... 19 19 19 19
Willys-Over..... 19 1/2 19 1/2 19 1/2 19 1/2
Wilson Co..... 57 57 56 1/2 57 1/2

*Ex-dividend.

RAILWAY POINTS

Operating officials of the Boston & Albany left South Station this morning for an inspection trip over the system.

The signal department of the New Haven is installing concrete signal pole bases on the South Boston mechanical plant.

The Boston & Maine business car 222 was attached to the Fitchburg road's Bellows Falls Express from North Station this morning for the convenience of the paymaster's department.

The Boston & Albany floated a special fruit train from the United Fruit Company steamship San Jose, Atlantic Avenue, this morning, destined to points west of Springfield.

The motive power department of the New Haven has received at South Boston from Readville shops superheating Pacific battleship engines 1359 and 1360, which have been rebuilt and equipped with smoke destroyers for service on the Knickerbocker and Merchants limited.

A special train consisting of 12 refrigerator cars loaded with Carolina berries arrived at South Station in Adams Express Company service this morning via the Southern Pennsylvania and New Haven roads.

The Boston & Albany private air brake instruction car 97 is located at Beacon Park for the convenience of Boston Division employees.

The maintenance and signal departments of the Boston & Albany are installing new steel rails and mechanical switches at tower 5, Boston cut.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cotton prices here today ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Oct.....	23.88	24.15	23.50	23.70
Dec.....	23.72	24.10	23.44	23.53
Jan.....	23.68	23.88	23.29	23.29
March.....	23.41	23.42	23.25	23.25
May.....	23.44	23.49	23.40	23.40
July.....	24.95	25.01	24.36	24.60
Aug.....	24.05			

LIVERPOOL, England.—Spots opened quiet, with prices weak. Sales, 2000 bales; receipts, 8000 bales, of which 4100 were American. Good middlings, new, 21.93d.; middlings, old, 21.41d. Prices for futures, old cotton, open, May-June, 20.18; June-July, 20.10. At 12.45 p. m. American middlings, fair, 22.63d.; good middlings, 21.93d.; middlings, 21.41d.; low middlings, 20.88d.; good ordinary, 19.89d.; ordinary, 19.36d.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Richardson, Hill & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Cotton prices today ranged, up to the noon hour, as follows:

	Open	High	Low	12 m.
May.....	25.60	25.60	25.60	25.60
July.....	24.35	24.53	24.32	24.40
Oct.....	22.70	23.19	22.93	23.07
Dec.....	22.67	22.90	22.67	22.79

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The naval stores market Monday was active and prices were a little firmer. The southern markets reported a slight advance in turpentine and larger receipts. Turpentine was steady in New York at 51 cents a gallon, says the New York Commercial.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Queensborough Gas & Electric Company, which operates in the Far Rockaway region of Queens County and the adjacent portions of Nassau County, has filed with the public service commissions for the first and second districts tariff sheets announcing proposed advances in its maximum rates, to be effective June 1, next, increasing the rate for electricity from 12 cents to 15 cents per kilowatt hour, and for gas from \$1.15 to \$1.40 per 1000 cubic feet.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Quotations of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange here today are: Cramp Ship 79, Electric Stor Bat 49 1/2, General Asphalt com 14 1/2, Lehigh Nav 67, Lake Superior 16 1/2, Phila Co 29, Phila Co pf 33 1/2, Phila Elec 26, Phila Rap Tr 25 1/2, Phila Tract 67 1/2, Union Tract 41, United Gas Imp 68.

LONDON STOCK MARKET STEADY

Holiday Sentiment, However Prevails on Exchange—War Financing Discussion Is Impending

LONDON, England.—A general discussion of future financing of the war between bankers and Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is impending, it was learned today.

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

BOSTON SHOE
TRADE AFFAIRS

Conditions in Leather Market on Account of Government Restrictions Attract Chief Attention—Future Prices a Puzzle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The attention of the local shoe manufacturers is as much drawn to facts and rumors regarding the present and future conditions of the Boston leather market as it is toward their own trade. Although reports may be more or less exaggerated, there is an element of truth in them; therefore, to locate the exact spot where the possible effects might be most felt is the desire of all having contracts yet unfilled or orders awaiting acceptance.

Government restrictions are considered a certainty. Warnings from good authority that non-essentials will be struck from the list of permissible goods having preceded the official edict give it a hardy possibility to predict how far the government may go in drawing the line, although leather's footwear will probably receive its major attention.

There seems to be no dearth of trade with those specializing goods of quality, but the cheap grades are not in that demand which ordinary times and low scale of wages have formerly given them. It is significant that the stocks of shoe distributors are well supplied with the cheaper lines, while serviceable goods, as well as those of popular styles and color, are short in supply.

Future prices are an enigma. As events and commanding come upon the market with so much frequency that none pretends to anticipate beyond his actual knowledge. It is commonly known, however, that the war needs of the nation are large, and furthermore they take precedence of all other demands; therefore, manufacturers cannot prepare for a season's run of business with that secure sentiment which has formerly been their custom.

Sole leather tanners are requested to report their sales to Washington, giving details regarding quality, weights, prices, date of delivery, etc. These are subject to order from the government. A buyer has little assurance that he will get his purchase, particularly if it trespasses upon the specifications detailed for war purposes.

This procedure follows in one way or another throughout the market. It often entails extra clerical help and extra expense. A large kid dealer says that the government has notified him to forward to Washington a tabulated account of his sales for the past three years, with the addresses of each consignee named in the transactions.

Many things are going on which seldom reach the notice of shoe buyers, but the expense finally reaches finished footwear, and as usual the ultimate consumer pays the bill.

Scarcely any attention is given to new styles. Manufacturers are doubtful about being allowed to continue using all that they now have. That conservation will be insisted upon in the making of footwear is practically a settled fact, although to attempt placing a maximum scale of prices, now hinted at, is not expected to prove practical.

The scarcity of shoemakers is more and more apparent now that the war orders are on an active basis, but what makes it a serious matter, indeed, is the lack of help in all factories producing high-grade shoes, and the medium grade qualities might also be included, for that matter.

This condition gives an outward appearance of big business, and though that is not far from a reality, the curtailment of 30 per cent in factory capacities accounts for its being so noticeable.

The situation, therefore, is enervated by so many uncontrollable features that the larger jobbers are protecting their future needs as far as possible, but manufacturers are extremely cautious about booking further ahead than they can clearly see, which, under existing circumstances is short of what buyers request and demand.

The last two weeks have been marked by the biggest actual sales of packer hides recorded for many years, and furthermore had not government price-control been in force there is no telling where prices would have stopped, but as it was, sales aggregating more than 500,000 hides, embracing about every variety, sold at maximum prices or very close to them.

These figures together with what was taken by the tanning packers made a grand total of more than 1,000,000 hides removed from the market. The rush to get orders in made it easy for packers to book sales at top prices.

and trading in the lighter selections is steadily improving. The demand for stock applicable to war contracts is unabating, and to satisfy a growing domestic business is more than can be satisfactorily handled on certain grades.

Sole leather sales are fair, seldom big, and prices have an upward trend. Overweight hemlock held at 50c, all the week; also good damaged at 45c, but they seem to be marked for a rise very soon. Union tannage is having a smart call in excess of warehouse stocks.

Prices for heavy backs vary, but 72c was noted among sales. On account of the price, light backs are accepted at 67c. With many of the shoemakers, oak sole is passed by, partly because the supply is short, but more on account of the quotations. Prime backs at 84c, and bends from 90c to 94c make the cost of sole too much, excepting for the highest grades of footwear.

Upper leather for men's shoes for dress, street, or rough service is practically sold ahead for weeks to come, consequently quotations are very firmly held. Colored calf prices are strong, 72 cents being the top figure last week. Black skins are more active. This grade now brings from 60 cents down to 50 cents. Side upper leather stocks have been riddled with orders so that the big tanners have little or nothing in the desirable grades to offer, in fact, they decline to book orders for some of the popular tannages. What the government demands seems to suit buyers for civilian footwear also, and as long as they run so closely in their selections leather for domestic shoes tends to be scarce and high.

The call for glazed kid around 30 cents is very brisk, but as the kid market is fairly active, the quality of the cheaper grades deteriorates. Dealers are gratified to note a growing demand for black skins. The best selections now bring 65 cents. This revival of business in blacks is attributable to the uncertainty of getting colors; also the high prices now asked for them, namely 80 cents up to \$1.

There are reports from Washington that some shades of kid will be prohibited, therefore, shoe dealers are hoping to make black kid popular once more. As it is, there are some large shoe factories cutting as much black as colored kid today. This market appears on the edge of an advance, and prices for June may show a smart difference over May quotations.

REAL ESTATE

The property at 77 Marlborough Street, Back Bay, consisting of a four-story and basement brick building, and 2807 square feet of land, all taxed on a valuation of \$25,000, of which \$15,400 is carried on the land, has been sold by Richard S. Dow to Elizabeth H. Jackson.

The three-story brick dwelling house, at 2 Batavia Street, owned by the William N. Ambler estate, and taxed on \$9,000, of which \$3,300 is carried on 1454 square feet of land, has been sold to Giuseppe Parziale.

Louville V. Niles has placed a deed on record from Thomas G. Connolly, owner of the four-story brick building, also two brick stables at 65 to 69 Wareham Street, standing on 7218 square feet of land, extending through to Plympton Street, South End. This property is valued by the assessors at \$16,200, and \$7200 of the amount applies on the land.

ROXBURY AND DORCHESTER
Three three-story brick apartment houses at 799 to 805 Huntington Avenue, Roxbury, have been sold by Bartholomew J. Connolly and wife. This property carries a total assessment of \$21,600 and the 5169 square feet of land is valued at \$6800 of the amount. Ferdinand F. Mayer is the purchaser.

Grace P. Gerritson has purchased the three-story brick dwelling at 43 Hollander Street, from Hymar Marcus and wife. The property is assessed at \$6900, which includes \$900 carried on the 2287 square feet of land.

Sarah Gould has purchased a frame residence property at 63 Munroe Street, together with a lot of land containing 4078 square feet. The total assessment is \$6500, of which \$1800 is land value. Mary E. Durgin is the grantor.

James J. Orth and others have sold to William P. Fowler, trustee, deed coming through William E. Harvey, the frame building and two frame stables at 14 Humphrey Street, Dorchester. There is a land area of 20,763 square feet. The property carries a total assessment of \$5100, of which \$3300 is land value.

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of a frame dwelling, stable and 16,000 square feet of land, owned by Emma F. Stone at 13 Parkman Street. The property is valued by the assessors at \$4100 and the land carries \$2000 of the amount. James P. Shea and wife are the new owners.

HYDE PARK AND BRIGHTON
Ella F. Reynolds has sold the frame dwelling and stable at 101 Central Avenue, Hyde Park, to Edward McNamara. A land area of 13,884 square feet is valued at \$1800, and this amount is made part of the total assessment of \$4900.

A frame dwelling and 4561 square feet of land at 169 Cambridge Street, Brighton, has been sold by Mary Finn to Nora T. Duggan. The total taxed value is \$4200 including \$1600 carried on the land.

NEW BANK IN CHINA
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The International Banking Corporation has inaugurated an American savings bank in China. Deposits were \$3000, Mexican, the first day, March 20, and for 10 subsequent days averaged \$5000, the aggregate deposits at the end of 10 days exceeding \$50,000.

EQUIPMENT ORDERS
ON LARGE SCALE

Nothing Yet Determined as to the Price the Government Will Pay for Airbrake Concerns—Big War Work on Hand

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Nothing has yet been settled regarding the price which the Railroad Administration will pay for equipment specialties, and upon the final decision on this question depends, to a substantial extent, earnings of the two air-brake companies, New York and Westinghouse, in the near future.

In the meantime, both concerns are busy with orders now on hand and plants are operating at not far from full capacity, while the volume of repair work is large enough to give officials confidence that active conditions will continue throughout the year.

New York Air Brake is less dependent than its competitor on railway orders. In fact, this branch of its business is at present considered smaller in volume than its munitions activities. Government orders for shells and shell parts, given to Air Brake, have been officially placed at around \$30,000,000, but since the statement to this effect was made, they have been materially increased, and it is expected that, for the year 1918, New York Air Brake will have a total munitions output of more than \$40,000,000, nearly double its previous best year's gross and some 15 to 20 times normal business. Compared with this, its air brake business will be unimportant.

No definite statement is obtainable regarding New York Air Brake's earnings in the first four months of the current year, but in view of its heavy and increasing shell production and increased prices of air brakes, it is safe to say profits are considerably ahead of last year.

The company is likely to share in the new government orders for munitions for 1919 delivery, so that, according to present indications, its munitions shops are assured of capacity business for the next 20 months.

Westinghouse Air Brake's earnings are running approximately the same as last year and Union Switch & Signal, controlled by Westinghouse, is showing profits also at about the same rate as a year ago. Neither of these companies is now making munitions, although the Switch & Signal Company is making aeroplane motors.

Westinghouse, in the fiscal year ended July 31, 1917, earned \$6,388,462, more than three times the sum required to pay the 7 per cent dividend on its \$28,850,000 stock now outstanding. Earnings this year should not show much change from last year, as any effects of a drastic price policy on the part of the Railroad Administration toward the air-brake manufacturers, if pursued, would hardly make itself evident on profits until the latter half of 1918.

New York Air Brake in 1917 failed to earn fully its dividend rate, the \$20 a share paid in that year having been from profits of 1916. But present earnings are more than sufficient to meet the quarterly \$5 a share disbursement, and confidence is expressed in well-informed quarters that it will be maintained.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Imports of Japan for 1917 passed the \$500,000,000 mark and exports totaled \$799,000,000, gains of 37 per cent for imports and 42 per cent for exports.

Export of wheat and wheat products from Canada and the United States from July 1, 1917, to May 1, 1918, was 110,000,000 bushels. Had consumption been normal, exportable surplus would have been from 10,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels.

Great Lakes shipbuilding companies have agreed with Director-General Schwab to build 130 vessels to cost approximately \$800,000 each and totaling \$104,000,000. Ships will be of 4200 gross tons deadweight capacity and 1500 horsepower. Deliveries are to be completed by the end of lake shipping season in 1919.

Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the general committee of the American Iron & Steel Institute, says: "There has been and is complete harmony between the War Industries Board and the entire steel industry regarding production and distribution and prices of steel." The question of steel distribution and needs of the government and its allies has been referred to a sub-committee of the institute and members of the War Industries Board, which will investigate and report. Judge Gary says the War Industries Board has always been fair and reasonable and he expects it will continue so.

Steel output of the United Kingdom for 1917 was 10,000,000 tons, compared with 7,000,000 tons in 1914 and an estimated output of 12,000,000 tons for 1918. Expenditure of ammunition per week is now 65 times greater than the average weekly expenditure in the first 10 months of the war. Output of machine guns has increased 39 times. Two thousand miles of railway track, 1000 locomotives and tens of thousands of cars have been shipped abroad. In October, 1917, about 2,000,000 men and 700,000 women were engaged on munition work proper. In July, 1917, the entire number of women employees of the government was 1,065,000. By Nov. 16, 1917, the number had risen to 1,302,000. Women now do 60 to 70 per cent of all machine work on shells, fuses and trench warfare supplies, and have contributed 1450 trained mechanics to the Royal Flying Corps.

DOMINION STEEL'S
NEW PLATE MILL

MONTREAL, Que.—The Dominion Iron & Steel Company recently contracted with the Canadian government for the construction of a ship-plate mill, to be completed in 18 months or earlier as existing conditions permit. The cost of the new installation is estimated at more than \$5,000,000. It is understood that the price fixed is based on a sliding scale which protects the government against paying unduly high prices for plates.

The new plant will probably include a 110-inch plate mill with a capacity of approximately 100,000 tons a year. It is understood that the contract provides for the government's taking 50,000 to 75,000 tons per annum for a five-year period.

The present coke-oven plant consists of 620 by-product ovens with an output of about 1600 tons daily. As soon as the new ovens are in operation, the old ones will be repaired and put in first-class condition, thus making possible increased production.

The new plant will include 120 by-product ovens, with a guaranteed output of 1320 tons daily on 16-hour cooking time. The first battery of 60 ovens will be in operation this month and the second unit sometime in June. In addition, a coal washer is being erected to replace the one in operation, and will give a much better quality of washed coal and improve the coke ovens themselves.

UNITED STATES
TRADE BALANCE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States balance of trade for the first 10 months of the fiscal year was \$563,000,000 less than in the corresponding period last year, due to restrictions on commerce made necessary by the participation of the United States in the European war.

Exports in the 10 months amounted to \$4,894,000,000, compared with \$5,167,000,000 for the similar period in 1917, and imports were \$2,362,000,000 compared with \$2,072,000,000. Trade figures for April, made public by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, showed exports of \$500,000,000, which was \$30,000,000 less than for the corresponding month of 1917, and imports of \$279,000,000, or \$37,000,000 more than in March. Only \$86,000,000 in gold was received in 10 months, compared with \$334,000,000 last year. Exports of gold amounted to \$185,000,000, an increase of \$18,000,000 over the corresponding period last year.

Imports and exports of silver have been above the average of previous years, the imports for the 10 months' period in 1918 amounting to \$59,000,000 compared with \$28,000,000 a year ago and the exports to \$84,000,000 as compared with \$63,000,000 in 1917.

GOVERNMENT'S
WAR WORK PROBLEMS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Industries Board has recognized its own lack of information by appointing a special committee to study and report upon the ability of steel interests to supply the government demand and have anything left for automobile factories and other users of steel.

Some labor leaders would like to see steel plants commandeered as were the shipyards, believing this would enable them to unionize steel plants as shipyards are being quietly unionized, and also enable them to bring about the same kind of a colossal increase in wages as granted by the government to shipyard workers. Increases to shipyard workers amount to approximately \$300,000,000, all of which the government pays. The labor bill of the country has been skyrocketing under increases granted shipyard workers and proposed increases to railroad workers.

Conservative leaders in labor ranks realize this tendency towards extension of governmental control.

NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
A B C Metals	40	45
Howe Sound	12	13
Barnett O & G	12	13
Big Lodge	5	6
Boston & Montana	56	57
Butte Detroit	41	42
Calumet & Jar	1	1 1/2
Cashua Cop	11	11 1/2
Cash Boy	7	7 1/2
Chesapeake	124	125
Chey Montana	1	1 1/2
Cos Arizona	1	1 1/2
Cos Copper	6	7 1/2
Cosden & Co	74	75 1/2
Curtiss	80	81 1/2
Emerson	2	2 1/2
First Natl Cop	2	2 1/2
Glenford	3	4
Goldfield Cons	4	5
Green Monster	4	5
Hanover	4	4 1/2
Hecla Mining	4	4 1/2
Howe Sound	12	13
Jerome Verde	8	10
Jumbo	8	10
Lake Togo	5	5 1/2
Marsh	4	5
McKin Dar	4	5
Merritt	22	23 1/2
Midwest Oil	105	107
Midwest Refining	113	115
Nixon	65	75
Okla P & R	4	4 1/2
Okmulgee	5	5 1/2
Peerless	14	17
Penn Ky	5	5 1/2
Rocky Mt	9	9 1/2
Saginaw Gulf	18	18 1/2
Smith Motor	2	2 1/2
Stanton	1	1 1/2
Texas	30	31 1/2
United Motors	23	24
Un Verde Ext	39	40
U S Steam	6	6 1/2
Victoria	4	4 1/2
Washoe	1	1 1/2
Wright Martin	10 1/2	10 3/4

TEXAS COTTON
MARKET REVIEW

Planting in Full Swing in All Sections, Following Delayed Start—Market Shows Poise After Recent Fluctuations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Southern Bureau

GALVESTON, Texas—Reports from all parts of Texas indicate that cotton planting is in full swing, except in sections where recent heavy rains have caused temporary delay. These reports are to the effect that the recent unseasonable temperatures have proved damaging to cotton that had come up and that seed in the ground that had germinated will have to be replanted.

Prices in the Texas markets have shown wide fluctuations in the last two weeks, and prices on the whole have been lower. There has been heavy selling and this has forced values down. After the recent break in the market, there has been heavy profit-taking on each price advance and each of these periods of profit-taking has induced selling that has driven quotations to lower levels.

Weather conditions have been against the crop and in favor of the bulls.

Peace rumors have been prevalent and have affected prices considerably. Reports that Germany was working through neutral agents in allied countries to present some terms that would bring about a discussion of peace possibilities, served to check the selling wave that had followed the recent break in the market. This in turn checked the downward movement of prices and brought about a steadier market. The technical position of the market doubtless was improved by the decline and resulting selling, and when this decline was checked and the market regained its poise, evidence of strength was seen.

Talk of price-fixing legislation continues in Texas, and this has caused considerable caution among traders in Texas. In this connection, Governor Hobby has addressed a communication to members of the National House and Senate, urging that if price-fixing legislation be undertaken a price above 30 cents a pound be fixed, pointing out the great cost of production, the labor shortage and other conditions that handicap the cotton grower at this time.

The labor shortage in Texas continues to grow more acute, and little relief is in sight. The stand has been taken in Texas that an able-bodied man is worth more to the nation as a soldier than as a cotton grower, and if he seeks a furlough to produce a cotton crop, his application will not be granted.

Scarcity of cottonseed for planting has developed in Texas and if replanting is necessary the crop may be cut materially short.

CUBA CANE SUGAR
CORPORATION

BOSTON, Mass.—The production of the mills of the Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation has passed the 3,000,000 bag mark. This is within 262,000 bags of the entire output for the 1916-1917 season. Some of the corporation's larger mills are backward and have still a good deal of cane to grind, so that a material gain in production over last year is assured. Whether final figures will equal the minimum of 3,800,000 bags estimated by the company at the beginning of the season is not known.

Two factors militated against a good showing of profits by Cuba Cane in the fiscal year to Sept. 30, 1917. They were the insurrection on the island and a lower sucrose content of the cane, the latter representing about \$500,000 of additional profits which the company would have received had the sucrose content been equal to that of the previous year. This season political conditions have been serene and there has been an improvement in the percentage of sugar in the cane. All of which augurs well for Cuba Cane, although the rise in operating expenses is not a factor to be overlooked. Last year Cuba Cane earned \$7.63 a share for its 500,000 shares of common stock.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

	1918	Increase
2d week May	\$2,499,340	\$386,994
From Jan. 1	47,827,026	8,666,759
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA		
2d week May	\$61,513	\$12,757
From Jan. 1	1,190,932	163,318
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUIS.		
VILLE		
2d week May	\$168,984	\$2,482
From Jan. 1	3,099,704	\$174,670
MOBILE & ORIO		
2d week May	\$254,835	\$31,404
From Jan. 1	4,702,496	\$38,595
KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN		
April—		
Gross revenue	\$1,345,603	\$367,872
Net revenue	\$28,327	\$9,969
Operating income	451,476	\$1,272
From Jan. 1—		
Gross revenue	\$5,174,235	\$973,175
Net revenue	1,833,515	152,043
Operating income	1,534,108	\$4,861
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS		
1918		
Second week May	\$876,346	\$106,149
From Jan. 1	17,053,289	2,781,776
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA		
Year ended Dec. 31: 1917 1918		
Operating income	\$1,624,557	\$1,725,143
Net revenue	4,978,688	4,444,088
Operating income	4,094,781	3,723,685
Gross income	5,362,241	5,346,988
Deductions	2,721,614	2,697,327
Surplus	2,640,627	2,649,661

CROP PROGRESS
IS GRATIFYING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Winter wheat has had excellent growth in the last week. In the extreme South, harvest has already begun, and will gradually work northward. Some parts of the Southwest, like Kansas and Oklahoma, should have a little more rain at this time, but even there crop estimates are constantly increasing. It is expected Kansas will have one of its greatest crops, while Missouri never was so promising. In Nebraska, where the crop last year was almost a failure, the outlook is good. Pacific Coast states also report splendid prospects.

Spring wheat also is promising, although western Dakota, as well as Canada, needs more rain. A record-breaking crop of oats is the present promise. The area planted is large and growth conditions have been as nearly ideal as could be hoped for. There can be no question about a smaller area planted to corn, but this is compensated for in a larger acreage in wheat and oats. Planting is going on in northern latitudes. Good seed is difficult to get, but the situation is being fairly well met. There will be little margin, however, for replanting.

Cotton is not in the best of condition. The general condition may approximate the average, but certainly not more than that. Too much rain in some localities has not done it any good. An ideal season is a dry June followed by a wet June. The labor situation appears as a black cloud on the horizon, in more ways than one. Planters, however, are disposed to get the seed in the ground and wrestle with the labor problem later. Present indications are for a slightly increased acreage over last year.

CONTRACTION IN
BROKERS' LOANS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A number of leading brokerage houses report that instead of substantial expansion in their borrowing, such as was to have been expected in the rising market of the last few weeks, there has actually been decided contraction. A member of one of the largest commission houses in Wall Street says that his firm's borrowing would ordinarily have increased around \$5,000,000 with rising stock prices. Instead, they show a decline of around \$4,000,000, as compared with the beginning of the month. In addition to this, its margins are unusually strong, and the amount of unpledged collateral it holds in its box amounts to more than 30 per cent of its loans. Practically the same conditions apply in case of another large commission house, and the trend of borrowings in both cases is downward. This, it is intimated, provides an element of strength against any marked decline.

One small house reports that the volume of its sales in the last three weeks have exceeded its purchases of securities by fully \$1,000,000.

CANADIAN COTTONS'
RECORD YEAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Gross business and net profits of Canadian Cottons, Ltd., in the year ended March 31 last, were the largest yet reported by the company. Sales for the year were \$7,573,777, compared with a previous record of \$5,719,224 reported a year ago, and were more than double the total of 1914-15 when the figures were \$3,321,160. Net profits, including income from rentals, amounted to \$336,125 after depreciation, compared with \$792,832 a year ago, when the previous performance of the company had been exceeded. The high prices of cotton goods entered largely into results of sales and profits.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, May 21

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Charleston, S. C.—B. F. McLeod of Drake Innes & Green Co.; Essex.
Chicago—J. J. Brody of Williams; Essex.
Chicago—O. E. Anderson of Sears Roebuck & Co.; Ignor.
Chicago—W. H. Hood of Groves & Hood; Adams.
Cienfuegos, Cuba—L. Vasquez of Rulloba & Co.; U. S.
Denver, Colo.—J. R. Fleming of Denver Dry Goods Co.; Tour.
Denver, Colo.—George W. House; Tour.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—E. K. Dickinson; U. S.
Havana, Cuba—M. Mallo; U. S.
Los Angeles, Cal.—R. H. Jaffa of Jaffa Shoe Co.; Tour.
Los Angeles, Cal.—Emil Olcovich of E. Olcovich & Co.; Essex.
Montreal—Nathan Cummings; Essex.
New York—W. A. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln St.
New York—T. J. Murphy of Perry, Dame & Co.; Essex.
Philadelphia—J. B. Harris of Weimer Wright & Watkins; 173 Lincoln St.
Roxbury, Mass.—F. Brand, of Brand Shoe Co.; Essex.
San Francisco—J. W. Rogers; Rogers Shoe Co.; 119 Lincoln Street.
Savannah, Ga.—Max Kassel; Essex.
St. Louis—M. Mathes; U. S.
St. Louis—J. A. Folen; U. S.
St. Louis, Mo

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

CHICAGO STRONG IN LAWN TENNIS

Maroons Appear to Be Favorites to Win the Western Conference Singles and Doubles Titles This Week

WESTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS CHAMPIONS

Year	Winner	College
1914	C. B. Neal	Chicago
1915	C. B. Neal	Chicago
1916	W. H. Bond	Chicago
1917	W. H. Bond	Chicago
1918	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
1919	P. D. McQuiston	Chicago
1920	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
1921	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
1922	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
1923	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
1924	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
1925	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
1926	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
1927	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
1928	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
1929	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
1930	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
1931	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
1932	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
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1953	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
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1957	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
1958	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
1959	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
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1962	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
1963	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
1964	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
1965	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
1966	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
1967	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
1968	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
1969	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
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1974	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
1975	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
1976	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
1977	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
1978	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
1979	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
1980	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
1981	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
1982	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
1983	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
1984	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
1985	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
1986	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
1987	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
1988	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
1989	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
1990	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
1991	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
1992	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
1993	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
1994	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
1995	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
1996	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
1997	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
1998	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
1999	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
2000	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—With University of Illinois, which won the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association lawn tennis championships of 1917, of the running this spring, the annual tournament of 1918, which will be played on the University of Chicago clay courts Thursday, Friday and Saturday, leaves Chicago as the favorite, on the basis of the Maroon's showing in dual meets.

The four universities which will be entrants in the championships are Chicago, Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin. As all of the teams possess good singles players, the individual matches will provide well matched, interesting tennis. In doubles, the Chicago team of Bernard Nath, captain, and Benson Littmann and Wisconsin's team of A. C. Nielsen and H. L. Gottfredson, seem the peer of any.

Chicago already has defeated Michigan, Ohio State and Wisconsin in dual meets. The Chicago team is fortunate in possessing two very good singles players in Nath and R. W. Pike. Nath is the more reliable of the two, but Pike's game, due to his vigorous stroking from back court, is harder to meet. Littmann is only a shade less formidable as a singles opponent than Nath or Pike, and is a better all-around man on the court than Pike.

Wisconsin was the team which gave Chicago the hardest fight during the dual-match season. The Badgers are captained by A. C. Nielsen, a Chicago boy who two years ago was one of the chief contenders in the western junior championship on the clay courts of the Chicago Tennis Club, the same as Nath. Nielsen advanced farther in that tournament, although he did not win it.

In Wisconsin's dual match on the Chicago courts recently, Nielsen compelled Nath to play the limit of his tennis skill in 45 games before the contest, which went 45 games before the Maroon captain emerged victor, 9-7, 7-9, 9-7. The other singles match also was contested into extra sets, Pike of Chicago finally managing to defeat H. L. Gottfredson, 7-5, 7-5. In the doubles, Nielsen and Gottfredson showed superior tennis and won by 6-4, 6-1 from Nath and Littmann of Chicago. The scores of the Chicago-Wisconsin match show that a dual team match could not have been more closely fought.

Wisconsin got another test of its mettle in a dual meet at Madison against Michigan Saturday and won two matches to one. As both Wisconsin and Michigan lost to Chicago by two matches out of three in their dual team contests, the Wisconsin-Michigan clash is regarded as showing that Wisconsin has most hopes of downing Chicago in the intercollegiate tournament if the Maroon is to be beaten. Michigan has two well-rounded players in H. J. Hamer and L. D. Egbert, but neither has shown such a fast pace in their games as Nath, Pike, Nielsen or Littmann.

Reports from Minnesota tell of another good team at that university, although the Gopher players, like those on the other conference teams, are young fellows well below the army draft age. Minnesota in the past decade has run Chicago the closest race for tennis championships won, and if the Minnesota intercollegiate meet as strong in material as indicated by the reports from Minneapolis to the Western Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, the same old championship court battle of Minnesota and Chicago probably will be fought out again. This year the Minnesota squad is made up of W. F. Widen, the varsity tennis captain of two years ago, present St. Louis city parks champion, and H. H. Adams, a

EAST AND WEST DIVIDE GAMES

Boston and Philadelphia Win for East, Chicago and St. Louis for West in American League

brother of the star, John Adams, of half a dozen years ago.

Nielsen of Wisconsin does not deserve any less consideration than the Minnesota and Chicago top rankers. The Wisconsin captain has been playing the game for years, beginning as a boy at a Chicago suburban club, has fine judgment in mixing up his cross court shots. He is an excellent player, both in single and doubles. Like Nath and Widen, he is also a good net player. A year ago Nielsen's opponents profited a little by his slowness and custom of hitting shots easy, but this season the Cardinal tennis captain seems to have "speeded up" his game, making every shot much harder for his opponents to handle.

The following are the entries as announced by the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association:

University of Chicago—Bernard Nath, Benson Littmann, R. W. Pike, W. E. Kramer, J. J. Brotherton, H. H. Jamieson, University of Wisconsin—A. C. Nielsen, E. A. Hammen, H. L. Gottfredson, University of Minnesota—H. H. Adams, W. E. Widen, E. D. Hauser, University of Michigan—L. D. Egbert, H. J. Hamer.

MICHIGAN LEADS IN TITLE RACE

Defeats the University of Illinois and Tops List for Western Conference Baseball Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—University of Michigan jumped into the lead in the Western Conference baseball championship race by defeating the University of Illinois here Monday, 8 to 4, in one of the most thrilling contests played on the local diamond. Both teams used their star pitchers, Capt. J. L. Klein for Illinois and E. E. Ruzicka for Michigan, despite the fact that both stars had been worked in Saturday's game.

Play throughout was marked by some very brilliant and some very faulty work by both teams. Michigan scored three runs in the second inning on two hits and two errors. From then until the eighth, the Illinois pitcher held the Wolverines hitless. In the meantime, Ruzicka was continually in difficulties, Illinois men getting on the bases in every inning but the fifth. As in the past, however, the Michigan boxman lightened up noticeably when threatened and this, combined with some sterling support, prevented the Illini from scoring.

In the eighth inning, the Illinois defense weakened and Michigan scored five runs. In the ninth, Ruzicka weakened. He hit one batsman, gave two bases on balls and allowed two hits, which combined with errors, enabled Illinois to secure four runs.

Illinois, which has been leading the conference this far, now has six victories and two defeats to her credit; Michigan has won five games and lost one. The Wolverines have four more conference games to play. Ohio State will come here tomorrow. H. J. Saunders is expected to pitch this game for Michigan, as the two leading boxmen, Capt. Francis Glenn, and Ruzicka, will probably be out of condition.

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PICKUPS

There was one home run in each major league yesterday, Heilman getting one for Detroit and Myers one for Brooklyn.

Catcher Schang was the only Red Sox player who did not get at least one safe hit in the game against Cleveland yesterday.

Kopp was the big factor in winning for the Athletics yesterday. It isn't very often that a major league game is won by a player stealing home.

Smith of the Boston Braves is doing some terrific hitting this summer. In 98 times at bat he has made 44 hits, which gives him an average of .448.

Baseball captains come and go pretty fast at Harvard these times. Center Fielder Evans is the new Crimson leader, and he is probably the best ball player at Harvard at the present time.

Pitcher Toney of the Cincinnati Reds is certainly back in championship form. Not only did he do some very effective pitching against the Braves yesterday, but he made two two-base hits in three times at bat.

Another major league baseball player has gone into the army. Urban Shocker, traded by the New York Americans to the St. Louis Browns is the player and he celebrated his last day in major league baseball by defeating Washington and holding the Senators to four hits.

It isn't very often that four games are played on one day in the National or American League and each is won by the same number of runs as was the case in the National yesterday. Five was a very popular figure and even went over into one of the American League games.

City Schools Confined to One Game in View of Tenth Annual Track Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—All of the Boston high school baseball teams have confined themselves to one game this week, owing to the tenth annual championship track and field meet scheduled for three days. English High was scheduled to play Mechanic Arts High Saturday, but the Buff and Blue dropped baseball from its list of sports and the date was filled with Swampscott High at Swampscott. The High School of Commerce was to oppose the Waltham High team Saturday, but owing to the cancellation of its schedule by the latter school, a game has been arranged with the Norwood High nine for that day at Norwood.

Roxbury Latin will close its schedule against Browne and Nichols today, while the Newton High team anticipates strong opposition from the Boston College High nine. The clash between the United States Naval Radio School team and the Cambridge Latin nine should furnish some good baseball, and the followers of this school will be able to form an opinion of the school's chances when it plays Newton High at Russell Field, Friday, for the Triangular League title. Each team has won a game in the series.

St. Mark's defeat at Middlesex, Saturday, probably means that the game with the Worcester Classical nine will close the season for the Southworth team, and there is a possibility that the mid-week contest will be canceled.

Boston Latin meets Dorchester High in the Boston series at Dorchester today, and the Latin School nine will be severely handicapped with D. J. Kiley, the star pitcher out of the game; but Coach O'Brien is confident that A. M. Rabinowitz can be relied upon to keep the Purple nine in first place. Both of these schools are more strongly represented on the diamond this year than usual, and both have defeated the Commerce nine. English High also won from the Commerce team, and the victor in today's game will be in a position to win the city title by defeating the Blue and Blue.

Colby is leading MAINE STANDING

MAINE STATE COLLEGE BASEBALL STANDING

NEW YORK PURCHASES PITCHER BEDIENT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York American League Baseball Club announced Monday the purchase of Pitcher Hugh Biedent from the Toledo club of the American Association.

Pitcher Robert McGraw of the New York Americans has been called for the national army, receiving orders Monday to report to his draft board at Pueblo, Col. He is the fourth pitcher of the team to enter the service.

HONORS EVEN IN THE NATIONAL

Eastern Clubs Take Two Games From Western Opponents and Also Drop Same Number

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

RESULTS MONDAY

RESULTS MONDAY

RESULTS MONDAY

RESULTS MONDAY

RESULTS MONDAY

RESULTS MONDAY

RESULTS MONDAY

RESULTS MONDAY

RESULTS MONDAY

RESULTS MONDAY

RESULTS MONDAY

RESULTS MONDAY

RESULTS MONDAY

RESULTS MONDAY

RESULTS MONDAY

RESULTS MONDAY

RUTGERS DEFEATS LAFAYETTE, 5 TO 3

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Rutgers College closed its baseball season here Monday with a 5-to-3 victory over the Lafayette College nine.

Rutgers got the lead in the second inning on two singles and a triple, which developed into two runs. In the sixth Rutgers scored three runs on two singles, a double and a wild pitch.

Two of the visitors' runs were earned. A single and a double in the fourth, a triple and an error in the sixth, and two singles in the eighth account for the visitors' total.

Weiler and Witten played excellent ball for the local team, and Tamborelli and Anderson were the stars on the Lafayette nine.

MISS RICE WINS SINGLES TITLE

Defeats Miss Winifred Aydelotte in Final Round of Metropolitan Tourney, 6-2, 6-2

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Miss Helen Rice won the girls' metropolitan tennis championship in singles Monday when she defeated Miss Winifred Aydelotte in the final round of the event at Forest Hills in straight sets, 6-2, 6-2.

Miss Rice won her way through three matches Monday, her first victory being over Miss Janet Travell, who gave the new titleholder her hardest match of the tournament. This was a three-set contest which Miss Rice won at 6-3, 3-6, 6-2. There were many sharply played rallies during this encounter and some fast duels at the net. A tendency to double faults on the part of Miss Rice proved costly at times, but she worked her way out of the difficulties admirably.

The champion next disposed of Miss Joy Hansel, a capable player, at 6-4, 6-2, and then tested strength in the final round, with Miss Aydelotte, whose tennis skill was developed in California. The latter showed herself a worthy opponent, but Miss Rice, inspired by her close approach to victory, played even better tennis than in the earlier rounds and swept through to a comparatively easy victory.

The doubles championship will begin on the Forest Hills courts Friday afternoon and the event will end with Saturday morning's play. The summary:

SECOND ROUND

MISS RICE WINS SINGLES TITLE

MISS RICE WINS SINGLES TITLE

MISS RICE WINS SINGLES TITLE

MISS RICE WINS SINGLES TITLE

MISS RICE WINS SINGLES TITLE

MISS RICE WINS SINGLES TITLE

MISS RICE WINS SINGLES TITLE

MICHIGAN A. C. TO DEDICATE GYM

Aggies Expect to Benefit in Western Conference Athletics by Better Training Facilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

EAST LANSING, Mich.—Michigan Agricultural College's new gymnasium, upon which builders have been at work for the last three years, will be dedicated here Wednesday night. Gov. A. E. Sleeper of Michigan and many old Aggie varsity athletes, all of whom attend as guests of honor, are expected to be present. But while the ceremonies are to be grand by the presence of a large number of Michigan's most prominent college, political and military men, they will be quite simple, out of deference to war conditions.

The word simple, however, hardly applies to the gymnasium itself, for the new building in some respects is said to be in advance of any other of its kind in Michigan or the Central West. A quarter of a million dollars was appropriated by the State for its construction.

A big swimming pool, located in a wing constructed for the purpose, is one of its finest features. The pool proper is 90 feet in length, 40 feet in width and 11 feet deep at the deep end. The balcony above it is ample for the seating of at least 1000 spectators.

Completion of the big tank, incidentally, adds another to the list of middle western contenders for aquatic honors, as the Aggies next season plan to enter teams in all intercollegiate water meets to which they may be eligible.

The new building also contains a number of other very modern features—such as a library of books upon subjects related to athletics and physical training; a lecture hall where coaches can lecture upon the theory of games for the benefit of their men; and a terraced arena for the conducting of wrestling, boxing and fencing bouts.

The new building will also be the headquarters of C. L. Brewer, who is coach and professor of physical training for M. A. C.

ALL CAPTAINS ARE IN SERVICE

Heads of Five Leading Athletic Teams at Williams College Leave to Join Colors

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—With the departure of Theodore Brown, Williams College hockey captain and football captain-elect, for next year, to Camp Devens to enroll in the Fourth Officers' Reserve Corps Training School, the Purple lost its leaders in all five of the leading sports.

Clifford, football captain-elect for last fall, joined the naval reserves and failed to return to college at the beginning of the year while Halstead, who succeeded him at the head of the eleven recently joined the colors.

In basketball, Harold Wright, the original choice for the leadership, was found holding a commission as lieutenant in the army when the season started. Dayton, who was chosen to take his place, is expected to go to Camp Devens with Brown.

Coleman was to have captained the hockey team, but he enlisted during the summer, and Brown was later honored for the place. In track, three elections have taken place, Matz and Putnam both leaving college to join the colors, leaving Stewart, the present captain, as the third choice.

Kingsley, baseball captain-elect for this spring, went to the officers' reserve camp last December, and recently received a commission. Dunn was selected to take his place at the head of the Purple nine.

BIG FIELD MEET JULY 4

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—A feature field meet between athletes from the Algiers Naval Station and a team of soldiers from Camp Nicholls and Jackson Barracks will be held at Heinemann Park, July 4, as part of the program of the local track season. The games will include practically all events common in regular track championships, including a baseball game.

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NOTES ON THE NEWS

Soldiers' Songs

Sergeant Leo Sowerby, who was long prominent in Chicago musical circles, and is bandmaster of the three hundred and thirty-second regiment of field artillery, U. S. A., has written a letter on the music of the soldiers which recently appeared in the Chicago Post. Says Sergeant Sowerby: "The music that really appeals to the soldier is the music that he hears or can make during his recreation periods. He doesn't need to pretend to be a highbrow if he doesn't want to, so he can like what he pleases (and that is a thing too few Americans are willing to let themselves do). I often see a former high school professor and a former back driver standing about the same piano lustily singing that present-day classic, 'O, Min', and apparently one derives as much enjoyment from it as the other. On the other hand, the same two people share equally in the enjoyment of a phonographed rendition of Dvorak's 'Humoresque'."

"Our company cook enjoys thoroughly picking out the tune of 'Good-bye, Broadway,' with one finger of his right hand to a weird accompaniment of octaves and fifths, which he pounds out with his left. Now these pianos and machines are not merely playthings for the boys; they demonstrate that every man has some sort of artistic sense, and that an expression of it is the most natural thing in the world. And since this taste is a mirror of something bigger and better than the world's everyday work in which a soldier in training engages, it ought to be carefully nurtured."

No "Shop"

"The soldier does not look with favor on songs about himself, for he has no particular patience with anyone who wishes to heroize him. Showy and shoddy patriotism elicits no response from him," Sergeant Sowerby says in the course of his long letter. More popular than any of these patriotic songs written within hearing of the clatter of Broadway, according to more than one report, is "Hall, Hall, the Gang's All Here," which goes to a rousing tune out of Sullivan's operetta, "The Pirates of Penzance."

Dry Figures

An effect of no-license is seen by residents of Los Angeles, Cal., in a story told there by the third Liberty Loan, which was oversubscribed \$9,000,000. Under the saloon régime, according to the Los Angeles Times, the city fell short of its quota on the first loan, and oversubscribed it somewhat on the second drive. The simple fact appears that the wage earners under the dry conditions have more money to invest than under wet. Prohibition has become so much a matter of custom in Kansas that it is no longer a political issue, so few are the candidates who have the hardihood to hint that they favor the saloon. In South Dakota much the same standing on liquor has been reached, so that the Prohibition Party this year finds its occupation gone.

A Handy Refuge

The crew in charge of the tank Britannia, which has been doing campaigning work for the third Liberty Loan, proved themselves typical Britishers one day in a Massachusetts city. On the occasion when they were under observation by the present writer they were escorting a party of officials about town to various war relief headquarters, making a brief stop at each point. One stop proved uncommonly long. A huge crowd collected and pressed close with questions and staring. The officer in command apparently decided, in all politeness, that he had been on exhibition long enough. Far from taking the advantage of the occasion to "swank" he was steadily becoming visibly self-conscious. He uttered a brief soft-toned command and entered the tank, followed by his crew. The lid shut down soundlessly, and there they were by themselves, far from the maddening crowd until further notice.

A PECULIAR CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—The Dominion Food Board has been appealed to in regard to the finding of small pieces of cut wire in butter, though to have been manufactured by the Cloverhead Dairy Company at Didsbury, the appeal asking that R. Leblanc, manager

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North Scituate Beach, Minot P. O.
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Golf, Tennis, Safe Surf Bathing
25 Miles from Boston. Efficient Service. Plenty of Sea Food.
The Cliff Hotel, one of Boston's best residential hotels.
Name man—H. G. Summers.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE. ALTITUDE 2000 FEET.
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30 Cottages in connection. Garage, Golf, Tennis, Hunting, our own farm and dairy.
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Management of C. H. Greenleaf, Everett B. Rich.
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H. A. HASKELL, Proprietor and Manager.
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A Beautiful Country Estate, 20 Miles from Boston—State Road.
Chicken and Steak Dinners, \$2.00. Sunday Dinner Served from 1 to 3 P. M., \$1.50.
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Rates, \$4 to \$8 Day. Apply for Weekly Rates. Booklets. Yacht and Golf Clubs. Finest Water.

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The rendezvous of the discriminating traveler.

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WILL OPEN FOR THE SEASON MAY 30
Booklet on Request. Tel. Lynn 6480.
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High and Cool in the Berkshires
A HOTEL OF DISTINCTION
Open June 15. Elevation 1,400 feet.
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RUSSELL COTTAGES
KEARSARGE, N. H.
Near Mt. Kearsarge. Open May 29.
Steam heat. Fine walks and drives. Good liveries. Automobiles for pleasure tours. Golf, tennis, bowling, etc. Write for rates and booklet.
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SOUTH NATICK, MASS.
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Suites with bath. Excellent table.
Garage accommodations.
Seventeen miles from Boston.
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GEORGIAN BAY CANAL
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

KINGSTON, Ont.—In the Senate debate on the Georgian Bay Canal Company Bill, Senator H. W. Richardson of Kingston, as a transportation expert, contributed valuable information respecting the navigation of inland waters from a commercial point of view. Sir Robert Perks pronounced the scheme feasible from the engineering point of view, but the question asked, is, will it pay? Senator Richardson agreed that any two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third side, and this is in favor of the idea of the Georgian Bay Canal route, but he pointed out clearly the difficulties in navigating the canals when completed, and the doubtful commercial value of the route to the transatlantic trade as compared with the ports of call which provide points for the distribution of return freight.

STATUE IS UNVEILED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—A bronze equestrian statue of Joan of Arc,

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MADISON AVENUE
42nd and 43rd Streets
One block from the Grand Central Terminal.
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Rates from \$2.50 Per Day.
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Broadway at 77th St.
Surface Cars at Door
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Only a few minutes from the Shopping and Theatrical District.

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Announcing a Third Addition
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1000 ROOMS
The addition also includes large new dining rooms. The high degree of personal service so long characteristic of the Prince George Hotel will be zealously maintained.
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Formerly of Parker House, Boston, and
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appeals to the refined, wholesome, clean-thinking and clean-acting people of the country, because it is a Home Hotel in the truest sense. You get the same atmosphere in the Belleclair that you get in your own home. You meet the same kind of people that you would entertain in your own home.
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HOME CONTENTMENT
HOME CHEERFULNESS
are attributes of the Belleclair that make it popular.
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1000 rooms open to outside air.
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Advantages
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Mrs. RICHARD MOTT.

PLANTING OF ONIONS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

KINGSVILLE, Ont.—Thousands of bushels of onions are being planted for seed in the Essex County onion belt surrounding this town, to save them from spoiling. Last fall many

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An all-the-year round hotel of the highest class. American Plan \$4.00 per day and upwards.
Set in beautiful surroundings, mountains, scenery and ocean breezes. "Mid-way between Los Angeles and the Sea." Located on famous HOLLYWOOD BOULEVARD and AUTOMOBILE HIGHWAY to Santa Barbara and the north.
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"The American".....George MacFarlane
"Gabrielle".....Julia Arthur

NEW YORK, N. Y.—From both the artistic and the financial standpoints this production is a pronounced success. Starting last Monday in Washington, it was presented in Baltimore, Wilmington and Philadelphia before being brought to the Century Theater. On the first night here thousands of dollars were contributed by the audience to the Red Cross, and that audience had already paid generously for its seats, at auction. The Saturday afternoon audience was not quite so large; the Red Cross parade and the presence in the city of President Wilson was a counter attraction. But the contributions in answer to speeches by Burr McIntosh and Mrs. Fiske were not stinted. Then on Saturday evening the week was closed with a rousing rally—the performance finally develops into just that—and the Red Cross fund was increased thousands more.

And this special entertainment is a good one. "Out There" was always a stirring appeal to the patriotism of an American audience. That appeal is stronger than ever now, for the tale of the cockney family transformed by war into a little band of servants of humanity is being duplicated in countless homes throughout America. Audiences understand the war more clearly now than they did when the Manners comedy was first played. It is even doubtful whether it was necessary to substitute an American soldier for the New Zealander. George Cohan had to have a part, of course, but without the American second-act hospital scene might have been every bit as strong an appeal as it is with him.

It is the hospital scene which made this play from the start, and it is well that the best acting in this production stands out in several places throughout this scene. Laurette Taylor's Annie is a finer portrayal of a splendidly drawn character than ever. In some cases it is helped by those surrounding players who do their bits with more skill than the originators of the parts did theirs. In others, Miss Taylor is not hampered by work which falls short of the standard set by the first act. George Arliss, for instance, plays the surgeon with an insight which brings out the fine qualities of the man. He is not the actor to walk through a part. Chauncey Olcott, however, loses some of the acidulous quality which made the original picture of the grouchy Irishman unforgettable. O. P. Heggie is his usual gentle self as the cockney, and with whom James K. Hackett's Canadian, in the next bed, contrasts strikingly, and a bit raucously, for one gets the impression that Mr. Hackett is overplaying. George MacFarlane is successful in portraying the truculent yet genial Scotchman. Mr. Cohan talks his peculiar brand of American, through his nose, and Julia Arthur is a charming picture as the nurse. Lynne Fontanne's "Princess" Lizzie has spoiled that rôle for anybody else, although Helen Ware does well with it. Anybody who remembers the little old barmaid who "showed her medals," knows what a success Beryl Mercer would be as the tippling mother. H. B. Warner made a great deal of "Erb's" battle within himself over the question of "going out there." But James T. Powers made too much of his rôle as Monte; the part was burlesqued.

All these players are giving their services without compensation. The same is true of Mrs. Fiske, who delivers a Red Cross appeal written by President Wilson's Mrs. Eleanor de Cisneros, who sings the national anthem of the Allies, and Burr McIntosh, whose speeches are so much worthier appeals to American patriotism than the average speech heard nowadays.

The production appeared in Providence last evening, and will be seen at the Boston Opera House this Tuesday evening. The rest of the tour is as follows: At the Shubert Theater, New Haven, May 22; at the Majestic Theater, Buffalo, May 23; at the Blackstone Theater, Chicago, May 24; at the American Theater, St. Louis, May 26; at the Macauley Theater, Louisville, May 28; at the Cincinnati Grand Opera House, May 29; at the Hartman Theater, Columbus, May 30; at the Euclid Avenue Opera House, Cleveland, May 31; at the Nixon Theater, Pittsburgh, June 1.

LONDON NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

LONDON, England (April 19).—Gerolamo Rovetta's "Romanticism," in an English translation by F. M. Rankin, was given by the Pioneer Players at the King's Hall, Covent Garden, on Sunday, April 14. The subject of the play is Italy's struggle for liberty during the years 1847 to 1859; and recently some Italians gave it in London in the original tongue. In English the speeches may seem rather long, and the language a little ornate to modern London players, who, too often, are poor listeners, and nervous of anything that seems to them like affectation or exaggeration. Nevertheless, the sincerity of the play

is so evident, that even the most insular of Englishmen could not help being stirred by it. Then, instead of preaching, as so many plays with a political purpose do, it apparently submerges the motive in the action. This, however, is only apparent, for the underlying consciousness of the subject is felt through its dramatic scenes. Another strong point in the play is the number of good acting parts in it, no matter how small. And the Pioneer Players gave so excellent a performance all round, that a well-known Italian, who had seen his own countrymen in it, said that the English players had got nearer the feeling of the tragedy than the Italians had. Probably this was due very largely to Miss Edith Craig, who produced the play, and whose judgment is so sound in choosing the right actor for the particular part. Mr. Cowley Wright did very well as the Count Vitaliano; and Mrs. Saba Raleigh, who is only known to theatergoers as a lurid adventuress, was excellent as the stately Countess Teresa Lambert. In a scene that required a great deal of force and emotion, Miss Ruth Bower, a young actress, achieved a very distinct success.

The new play at the Haymarket, written by Alfred Sutro, is called "Uncle Anyhow." It is in three acts. Mr. Dennis Eadie will then make his first appearance as joint manager with Mr. Frederick Harrison and Mr. Voderne at this theater. Miss Athene Seyler and Mr. Dawson Milward are also in the cast. This will bring "General Post," which has given more than 500 performances, to an end.

The notice is also up at the Duke of York's, and a new play will replace "The Thirteenth Chair." "Romance," too, which recently celebrated its one thousandth performance, will disappear from the Lyric. At this theater Mr. Hishin will present a new two-act comic opera, named "Violette," early in May. The book is by Norman Slee, and the music by John Ansell, the conductor at the Alhambra. By the courtesy of Mr. Oscar Asche the part of the heroine will be played by Miss Violet Essex.

A musical comedy named "Pekin Polly," founded on Harry Nicholls' and W. Lestocq's farce, "Jane," will be given at the Strand Theater. The book is by Fred Caryl, the lyrics by Robert Weston, and the music by Bert Lee.

Mr. Alfred Butt has decided to revive "Peg o' My Heart" for a short season. Miss Moya Manning will be the heroine.

By means of addresses, appeals, and collections at the Theater Royal, Bradford, Mr. Martin Hervey and his wife Miss N. de Silva succeeded in amassing the sum of £760 for the Red Cross fund.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Actors' and Authors' Theater will offer its first production at the Fulton Theater on Thursday evening of this week, consisting of "Her Honor the Mayor," a comedy in three acts by Arline Van Ness Hines, and "The Good Men Do," a drama in one act by Hubert Osborne. In the casts are: Laura Nelson, Hall, Olive May, Aurio Lee, Brandon Hurst, Mrs. Thomas A. Wise, Albert Gran, Julia Reinhardt, Arthur Cornell, Florence Pendleton, H. Ashton Tonge, Ruth Garland, Charles Meredith, Grace Fisher, Hilda Spong, Anna Summerville, Marion Kerby, Etienne Girardot, Ada Gilman, Edward Fielding, Margalo Gillmore, Maxwell Ryder, Grace Griswold, Harold Hartsell, Victoria Montgomery, Zola Talmia, Harry Sothern.

"The Rope," a new one act play by Eugene O'Neill, and "Close the Book," a comedy by Susan Glaspell have replaced the objectionable "Salome" on the Washington Square Players bill, a move that is to be heartily commended, for these plays show the players at their best. It is difficult to say whether Mr. O'Neill should be more lauded for his technical skill or his extraordinary gift of characterization, for while he has made "The Rope" with delicate manipulative precision, he has also invested his play with strange characters vividly drawn, without reverting in a single instance to stage types. The star of the play might be said to be the noise which is hanging from a beam in the barn which is the setting of the play, for from the moment when the curtain rises the attention of the audience is focussed on it. It had been hung there by an old man in anticipation that his runaway son will come home to hang himself. While nothing gruesome takes place, the rope serves as punishment for the boy's folly in a way that is fitting to tell, and provides one of the strongest scenes of the present local theatrical season. Whitford Kane play the part of the father with that skill which distinguishes all his work. The rest of the cast, which included Effingham Pinto and Kate Morgan, acquitted themselves creditably.

"Close the Book" is one of Susan Glaspell's delightful satiric comedies. In it a family steeped in pride of their ancestors is contrasted with a gypsy girl who revels in the lawlessness of her's until the truth is brought to light and the family find that the less known of their ancestors the better, and the gypsy faces the bitter disappointment that her parents were pious and respectable. The clever and apt lines make the parts what is sometimes called actor-proof, but it can be said to the credit of the players that they made the most of them.

LOTTA TALKS OF
HER STAGE WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Imagine yourself in a California mining camp on a moonless midnight in 1853. From the rude, barnlike structure that passes for a theater pours out the motley assemblage of gold hunters, men drawn from every walk of life by the hope of scooping up a quick fortune from river beds in the Sierras, or of making a rich strike on some forbidding mountain ledge. For the first time in weeks, perhaps, they have just seen a regular play by a professional



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Sarony

"Lotta"

Miss Carlotta Mignonne Crabtree as the stage knew her in the seventies

theatrical company, and talk is all of the sparkling child who has entertained them that evening with her unique acting, lively dancing and comic ditties sung to her own banjo accompaniment. Before the last of the noisy throng has lounged out of the front door, the little company has issued from the back and is preparing to move on to the next town. A very sleepy little girl of six is lifted by her mother upon the back of one of the ponies. The reins are dropped over the pony's neck, for he must be trusted to find his way unguided along the trail. All is ready to proceed, after the manager cautions each rider not to talk until they are well beyond sight of the fires of the Indians camped down the valley, not far off the trail. The braves may be in a friendly mood, and may not. So from midnight to dawn the little procession picks its way along the trail, and perhaps the sun will be high before the next camp is reached and preparations begun for another performance.

Thus began the long stage career, ending in retirement to private life 25 years ago, of Lotta, probably the most popular actress the American theater has known.

La Petite Lotta she was called then. As the Miss Lotta Mignonne Crabtree of today, she recalled many incidents of those adventurous beginnings, in a recent talk with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The conversation touched at length upon topics connected with the stage of today, but often Miss Crabtree would return to her memories of California and its hospitable people. No member of the Los Angeles Board of Trade, one fancies, ever surpassed her in singing the praises of his State. She sparkles as she tells the details of the great popular reception given to her on Lotta day at the San Francisco exposition, when, standing beside the fountain she gave to the city years ago, she thanked the throng that packed the square and the streets in all directions. Hundreds of men and women in that crowd had seen her in the early boom days, thousands more had heard of her from their elders, and wondered what she could be like. Perhaps her appeal to the public may best be inferred from a characterization of a theatrical manager who long watched her work on the stage: "Lotta had the charm of Maude Adams and the 'pep' of Eva Tanguay."

"I owe all my success to my mother," Lotta said, again and again. "Without her to take care of me, to see that I had the best chances possible under the circumstances, to insist upon my rights in all dealings with managers, I should probably never have got on. As a girl I had no sense of business, but my mother finally told me I must learn to take care of my own affairs. Without her I would never have had anything more than the scattered successes that any number of clever youngsters have made. Opportunity is a great thing, and she found opportunities for me."

"Thousands of talented people never find their opportunity on the stage, where the door is none too hospitably wide open for youth. But in the movies it is different. In those California studios young people of beauty and great talent are being developed. Ah, though I was born in New York City, there is something about Cali-

fornia that is congenial to the development of every one's instinct for expression. Sixty-five per cent of the stage talent of today came from California! I should like to see that printed. But I found all of the country keen to talent naturally expressed and ever appreciative as shown to me by their wonderful enthusiasm and love."

Lotta leaned forward toward her visitor, eagerly alert, her moods finding play in lively movements of the arms, hands and head.

"California people, very largely, seem to be unspoiled, natural. People are like the fruits, they lose something of their savor when you try to dress them up or make them over. Was

proachable Mammoth Combination," which provided what the manager called a "unique, chaste, elegant and refined entertainment; interspersed with comic songs, jigs, reels, solos, ethnic burlesques, funny sayings, burlesques, etc." Lotta had a banjo and song in the medley closing Act I and later offered an Ethiopian dance.

A bill dated June 2, 1864, announces a performance at Niblo's Garden, New York, where Lotta was star of the show, appearing in English farces, dances and songs with banjo, and acting in a popular operatic burlesque of the day, "Jenny Lind." She had Irish fun in "The Pet of the Petticoats," in which she played Paul the Pet; then there were Arabian dances in the "Fire Fly," an early dramatization of Ouida's "Under Two Flags." In "The Female Detective" Lotta romped through six parts, and "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was often put on by stock companies with her as the guest star to play Topsy. Other popular pieces were "Zip," "Musette," "The Rainbow," "La Cigale."

PINSKI'S QUARTER
CENTURY AS WRITER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—This month marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of David Pinski's entrance into literature. Pinski, the Yiddish dramatist who was brought into nation-wide attention by Prof. G. P. Baker's praise of his remarkable play "The Treasure," began his career as a writer of short stories under the tutelage of Isaac Leib Perez, the greatest name in modern Jewish literature and a literary figure of note in the Nineteenth Century. Together with Perez, Pinski edited, in Russia, a journal called Holiday Pages, and a great part of his time was spent, in eluding the vigilance of censors and spreading progressive ideas through the vehicle of narratives that stand on their merits as works of art.

Pinski has lived in New York since 1899. With the exception of "Isaac Sheftel," his first long drama, soon to appear in English together with "The Last Jew" and "The Dumb Messiah," all of his plays have been written in this country. The personality of this writer is just that which would be expected by a reader after laying down the work that elicited Professor Baker's admiration. Pinski is thoroughly alive. He is a man of deep culture, possessor of some half dozen languages and a critic of keen perceptions. He is president of a large printing plant that prints books in many of the foreign languages; he is editor of the official Paolei-Zionist organ, The Militant Jew; he tours the country, giving readings from his own plays—readings in which the drama seems to leap into life from the printed page. He is, indeed, a vivid personality.

If one wishes to see the source of the meaningful humor that abounds in his plays and tales, that sparkles in a one-act symbolic comedy like "A Dollar," flashes in a comedy-farce like "The Phonograph," that etches beneath the surface of human motives and burns while it gives pleasure, as in "The Treasure"—you must look into the eyes of their author. As no other who is writing today in the humble Yiddish that is looked upon as a jargon by those who do not know it, Pinski knows the Jewish people, whose idealism has not been extinguished by all the years of their suffering. Through all the squalor of Ghetto life, through all the money-grubbing that crushes man's finer instincts, the eyes of his perceptive inherent nobility of all earth's creatures. He knows that life is not all of one piece, so that his tragedies are not lacking in a certain deep humor, while his lighter pieces are not without tragic overtones.

Of his Yiddish it is possible to give an adequate conception only by saying that he is one of the men who molded Yiddish into a literary tongue. Pinski's Yiddish is as melodious, as rhythmic and as harmonious as Lord Dunsany's English, as "Yates" English, as Maeterlinck's French.

Take, for instance, such a tale as "Beruriah," founded upon a suggestion from the Talmud. The Jewish author converts the love story into an absorbing narrative that throbs with contemporary application. Not Ibsen in "A Doll's House," not Glauco in his striking one-act drama, "Diritti dell' Anima" ("The Right of the Soul") is more of our own turbulent day. The flowing language of the prose-poem—for such it is, without the insipid aestheticism that such a designation often connotes—are but the rhythmic counterpart of the ideas that they convey.

This thorough modernization of ancient themes is one of Pinski's most engaging traits. In a series of five one-act plays, each complete in itself, and known under the general title of "King David and His Wives," he makes the psalm-singer the symbol of man the lover, and the women at various times attract David become personages of vital, contemporary interest.

So, too, the one-act "Eternal Jew," in which the old legend is made to ring with peculiar applicability to the trying times in which we now live. For Pinski's wandering Jew is thus punished because he has refused to answer his nation's call at the moment when all the men were needed to resist the enemy. So, too, "The Dumb Messiah," in which the protagonist rises as a symbol of the eternal seeker.

Pinski's work, from one point of view indeed, may be looked upon as a creation of seekers. Sometimes they are entirely overlooked by fortune, as in the poignant one-act "Forgotten Souls," and seek to snatch their hap-

iness as best they may; sometimes the seeker goes astray in despair, as in "Isaac Sheftel," which has been compared to Hauptmann's "Weavers"; sometimes, as in "The Last Jew," the object of the search is itself obscured by the difference of human opinion. This play, which has gone through 13 editions since its first printing in 1904, is in some senses a Yiddish "Brand"; its author asserts that it is by no means exclusively Yiddish; again we have a potent symbol, this time indicating the crumbling of Old World philosophies. It is interesting to note that in this play the author foreshadowed the organization of the Jewish Palestinian battalion.

The amusing fact about "The Phonograph" is that it represents the first form into which "The Treasure" was cast. Yet despite this priority of idea, the play itself was written only a few months ago, while the masterpiece it suggested was penned in 1904. Pinski's latest drama (in one act) is called "The Inventor and the King's Daughter." It is not the symbolic plot, interesting as that is, which makes the play; it is the brilliant dialogue. The play deals with individual selfishness before opportunity to redeem the world's misery.

"THREE WISE MEN"
IN WASHINGTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

"Three Wise Men"—A melodramatic play in three acts by Austin Strong, Staged by Fred G. Latham. Produced by Winchell Smith and John L. Golden, and presented for the first time on any stage in the New National Theater, Washington, D. C., evening of May 7, 1918. The cast: Hon. James Trumbull.....Lester Longnergan
Mr. Theodore Findley.....Claude Gillingwater
Dr. Richard LaFarge.....Albert Bruning
Mrs. Fairchild.....Helen Menken
Mrs. Boyd.....Mina Gleason
Gordon Findley.....Robert Ames
Benjamin Suratt.....Sam E. Hines
Foote.....E. J. Blunkall
Gray.....Harry H. Foreman
Clancy.....George Wright Jr.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In "Three Wise Men" Mr. Strong commits what Dion Boucicault was wont to consider one of the crimes of the theater. He fools his audience as well as the characters of his play. Every step in the development of the story is planned with minute care, reinforced with unassailable logic and painstakingly indexed—and not an auditor is able to forecast the character of the surprising denouement which, by the astonishment which it brings, adds an irresistible filip to a tensely interesting story, based upon the ancient popular theme of love's instinctive supremacy over intellect.

The first act of three reveals the completeness with which three bachelor friends have become engrossed in the pursuit of business and social routine. The scene is the bleak magnificence of their mansion on Washington Square, North, New York, where they live alone, save for the corps of shriveled servants who for years have ministered to their creature comforts. One, the Hon. James Trumbull, is a justice of the Supreme Court; another, Theodore Findley, is a millionaire railroad magnate and banker; the third, Dr. Richard LaFarge, an eminent physician.

These three, it is disclosed, all had loved the same girl, but none had won her. With inexplicable suddenness and complete success she had disappeared and years of search had failed to bring the slightest clue of her whereabouts or her fate. Her memory was cherished with chivalrous devotion by the "three musketeers." These essentials of the subsequent narrative are related to Gordon Findley, the young nephew of the magnate, by Dr. LaFarge in extenuation of the elder Findley's insistence upon rigid adherence to business on the part of his protégé. At this juncture, too, it is made known that two escaped convicts have avowed their purpose to get Judge Trumbull and that the house is being carefully guarded by plain clothes men. Dr. LaFarge has just concluded a learned dissertation upon the desirability of all three "wise men" being shaken out of their respective ruts when the judge arrives home and reads a letter and a last will and testament which he has that day received from a most mysterious source. They bequeath to the judge, the banker and the scientist Sidney Fairchild, only child of the adorable creature all had loved in younger years. Preparations are at once made to receive into their home the child of the woman who had passed away in poverty while their millions had sought her in vain. Sidney Fairchild brings act one to an effective conclusion by appearing on the scene in all the radiance of beautiful young girlhood, and obviously winning the instant admiration of the younger of the two Findleys.

Acts two and three build impressively upon the premise of act one by bringing the escaped criminals to successful invasion of the Washington Square home, and quickly establishing the fact that Sidney is intimately acquainted with the half-demented "rat" who has sworn to shoot the judge. The immediate conclusion is that the whole story of the will, the former case with which the audience is made aware, and the urgent request that the girl be cared for, is skillful "plant" to strip the home of the three wealthy old men of valuables. The plot is carried rapidly forward, apparently upon that basis, by arrests, the escape of the girl, her positive refusal to enter any plea in self-justification and her rearrest and reiterated refusal to talk. Her participation in the crime that has been committed is palpable and unrefuted. It only remains for the brief conclusion of the last act to emphasize the case with which "three wise men" have been duped by a clever girl. One there is, however, who insists that the girl is innocent. Gordon Findley, the second escaped convict voluntarily enters the home of the wise men during the cross-questioning of

the girl and his benchman. He offers a convincing solution of their perplexity. Sidney is his daughter. She has left the Washington Square home, precisely as the police say, to visit the rendezvous of the city's outcasts, but only to bring him aid and food. Her one crime has been to manifest unparalleled filial devotion on the promise that her father, if given a chance, would go straight. The confession is brief and stirring in effect.

The conclusion, of course, consummates its love interest by making sure the future happiness of Gordon and the daughter of the woman his uncle had loved and lost. It is accomplished so quickly and so adroitly that there is no hint of anticlimax in a suspenseful play.

The title rôle are entrusted to Lester Longnergan, Claude Gillingwater and Albert Bruning, who by the excellence of their work perpetuate the kindly feelings toward them that playgoers have always felt as the result of the expertness with which they visualize wholesome types of American manhood. George Ames and Helen Menken, while inclined slightly to over-emphasize during the early performances of the play, contributed generously to the successful expression of the author's ideas. A tendency to accentuate rather more than was necessary or artistic the momentary intervals of "comedy relief," which at first was manifested by the entire cast, gradually receded as the true tone of the melodrama became fixed by repeated performances.

"OVER THERE" IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

"Over There," by Howard McKent Barnes. Presented at the Princess Theater, Chicago, May 11, 1918. The cast:

Aunt Ruth Sheridan.....Miss Marie Wainwright
Doris Sheridan.....Miss Marjorie Davis
Nathan Dale.....Henry Gaeff
Douglas Sheridan.....Arthur De Lord
Bobby Tennant.....Gordon Morris
Beans.....Wilber De Rouge
Porky.....John Hammond
Slim.....Charles Hammond
Mary Sheridan.....Miss Julia Dean
Sergeant Thompson.....Harry Stubbs
A Boy Scout Messenger.....Ray Simmons
Frederie.....Arda La Croix
Captain Morgan.....Rodney Ranous
Orderly.....James Benson
Peasants, Miss Ida.....Miss Frital Van
Miss Grace Elkins

Wireless Operator.....James Tracy

CHICAGO, Ill.—One of those things which Cicero called "the uncertain results of war" made its appearance in this community for the first time on May 11. At the Princess Theater a military drama by Howard McKent Barnes—it is entitled "Over There"—presents people who are partial to the affairs of camps with certain adventures which, intended to evoke excitement and patriotic zeal, more often succeed only in evoking a mild and sympathetic regret. It is rather sad that the fervor of military inspiration appears to strike only the playwrights who know but little about the technique of their craft. Mr. Barnes plunged into the composition of "Over There" with good intentions, but they are not convincing assets when everything else is lacking.

The play is concerned with an American woman who, starting out in the opening act as a pacifist, turns up later on as a spy in Germany. You see her, together with her relatives—Aunt Ruth, her sister-in-law; Doris, her ingenue daughter; nurses, her butler, who has become a sergeant—busily ministering to the wounded in a French cathedral. There is a young man, too, who beginning his career as an aviator with cringing cowardice in his heart, is filled with extraordinary emotions of intrepidity when a German shell drops upon the altar of the cathedral and almost wipes out of existence Miss Doris, who, of course, is his sweetheart.

So Nathan Dale puts on the red badge of courage and he goes up in the air in the literal rather than in the figurative sense. Mr. Barnes puts his hero high over Paris and the most effective portion of the play is the contrivance of the scenic artists who show the French capital as it might be expected to appear from an aeroplane and, incidentally, Nathan engaging a Zeppelin and bringing disaster upon it.

It is, indeed, the scenery that counts in "Over There." The play itself is nothing but talk and unbelievable incident, likely to stir no patriotic emotion in the bosom of a self-respecting theatergoer. It would be uncharitable to ask for brilliant histrionism from those who are burdened with the duty of unfolding Mr. Barnes' dramaturgy. Miss Julia Dean does not succeed in making it apparent that, as a pacifist, who spends eight months in Germany as a spy, she is provided with a part worthy of her competence to interpret it. Miss Marie Wainwright—the Aunt Ruth of the cast—probably is dejected, too, when she reflects upon the opportunities that Howard McKent Barnes has thrown away, and as for Miss Marjorie Davis—she looks pretty and acts not without a certain gracefulness of style as Doris. The most convincing of all the puppets in Mr. Barnes' concoction of war and love is Harry Stubbs, who is a British sergeant.

THEATRICAL

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"Tear or Triumph"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MRS. EDDY says, on page 186 of Science and Health, "If mortal mind knew how to be better, it would be better." Uninstructed by Christian Science, mortal mind does not know how to be better. It has had, however, and still has, presented to it a multitude of systems all claiming to point the way to betterment. Some of these represent honest attempts to lead men to follow the highest they know. Some of them again are wholly dishonest. They have for their aim the further enslavement of the human mind, by claiming to relieve it of its responsibility and promising forgiveness of sin in return for submission to idolatry and human dominance.

All systems notwithstanding, however, the human mind as long as it is at ease with itself, is prone to be well satisfied with itself. Like the blind watchmen spoken of by Isaiah, it is prone to say to itself, "and tomorrow shall be as this day, and much more abundant." When, however, dis-ease comes upon it, it bethinks itself of its systems, first, generally, of its medical systems, and, if those fail, of its religious systems. It vows vows, and makes the most extravagant promises and then, as soon as it is rid of its trouble, it straightway calls itself "a fool for its pains," wonders how it could ever have thought such a thing, and goes back to its old way.

Mortal mind, indeed, is ever a craven and a braggart, and Mrs. Eddy, with that wonderful insight which goes right down to the root of the whole matter, put the issue precisely when she wrote the third verse of that hymn so dear to Christian Scientists throughout the world, "Shepherd Show Me How To Go" (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 195):

"So, when day grows dark and cold,
Tear or triumph harms,
Lead Thy lambs in to the fold,
Take them in Thy arms;
Feed the hungry, heal the heart,
Till the morning's beam;
White as wool, ere they depart,
Shepherd, wash them clean."

Now, in the way leading to this state of spiritual awakening, neither tear nor triumph can find a place. A

moment's thought will show that both states of consciousness are purely material. In infinite Truth as revealed in Christian Science, there is no room for either. To triumph over a thing is surely to admit its actuality just as inevitably as to weep over it. We cannot hope to realize the unreality of a difficulty and so overcome it, or help to overcome it, if the moment the danger is past, we are ready to rattle our sword in its scabbard and shout with the crowd. You cannot escape the fear and misery of defeat if you are prepared to indulge in the triumph and glory and satisfied hatred of victory. "The Gabriel of His presence has no contests," (Science and Health, p. 567.)

It is just this fact, that it is impossible to have the pleasures of matter without having the pains also, that the human mind is most reluctant to grant. The story of the children of Israel is one long history of turning to God in distress, and forgetting Him and forsaking His laws immediately the difficulty was overcome. And it has been the story of the human race ever since, for the human mind does not know how to be better. Its own systems have tried to hold the human mind by fear, by superstition, or by some form of human love, but they have all gone down before some overwhelming desire with which, without a knowledge of Truth, they were of course powerless to cope.

The human mind, in other words, has not understood God. This understanding is found only in Christian Science. And what is it? Even this as stated by Mrs. Eddy on page 468 of Science and Health: "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all."

In a word, matter is not real, and any belief in the unreal, any belief which leads back to the recognition of a power opposed to God, no matter how apparently justified, inevitably incurs the penalty of a belief in illusion. The wise general, when he gains ground consolidates it. He does not give way to self-congratulation, nor allow his men to relax effort in triumph. Rather is every effort put for-

ward to strengthen the position gained, and prepare to resist all counter-attacks. And so, he who learns the truth in Christian Science learns that the moment of success is the moment for reconsecration, the reconsecration of oneself to further effort.

And what is the great attainment and the great consolidation? It is to understand the simple truth that as God is Life, Truth, and Love, and infinite, there can be no place found in this infinite for anything unlike God. And side by side with this statement stands eternally the inalienable correlative that man is made in the image and likeness of God, and so can experience nothing unlike God. Now, many people are glad enough to accept this and to strive for a recognition of its truth when it is a matter of tears, but when it is a matter of triumph the question is an entirely different one. And yet anyone who looks far enough along the road of tears, and the road of triumph, will find that, ultimately, they both lead back to matter, to everything that is unlike God.

Those who understand Christian Science will not, therefore, be tempted to turn down either road. If they have stood firm in the recognition of the powerlessness of evil at the time when evil was seeking to blast its way forward, they will not be deceived into indulging a treacherous relaxation in the hour of victory, and thus to allow evil to wrest success out of failure. St. Paul's advice is urgent enough at this time, "He that glorieth, let him glory in the Lord." Let him recognize the destruction of evil as the unfolding of good, and let him not rejoice that the devils are subject unto him, but rather that his name is written in heaven. Let him beware of tears and beware of triumphs, because there is no thing to weep over and no thing to triumph over, but only the allness of infinite harmony, unchanged and unchangeable, to rejoice in.

May in New England

May 21 (1856).

Yesterday to the Sawmill Brook with Henry. He was in search of yellow violet (pubescens) and many-anthers which he waded into the water for, and which he concluded, after examination, had been out five days. Having found his flowers he drew out of his breast pocket his diary and read the names of all the plants that should bloom this day, May 20; whereof he keeps account as a banker when his notes fall due; Rubus triflorus, Quercus, Vaccinium, etc. The Cypridium not due till tomorrow. Then we diverged to the brook, where was Viburnum dentatum, Arrow-wood. But his attention was drawn to the red-start which flew about with its cheep, cheep cheep, and which 'tis vain to seek; the only bird who sings indifferently night and day. I told him he must beware of finding him and book him, lest life should have nothing more to show him. He said, "What you seek in vain for half your life, one day you come full upon—all the family at dinner."—Emerson's Journal.

The New Cycle

Oh make Thou us, through centuries long.

In peace secure, in justice strong;
Around our gift of freedom draw
The safeguards of Thy righteous law:
And, cast in some diviner mold,
Let the new cycle shame the old!

—Whittier.

Prince Henry the Navigator

By the beginning of the fourteenth century Portugal had attained prosperity, largely through the exertions of Nun' Alvarez. "Nor was it a careless or degenerate prosperity," Aubrey F. G. Bell writes in "Portuguese Portraits." "The five noble sons of King Joao I and his English wife, Queen Philippa, daughter of 'time-honored Lancaster,' had grown to manhood, and the time was pregnant with great deeds. If Duarte was perhaps Nun' Alvarez's favorite among the princes, he certainly must have discerned in his younger brother his own successor in guiding the destinies of Portugal. Although possibly less chivalrous than Nun' Alvarez, Prince Henry possessed his strong will and intensity of purpose, with a wider range of vision."

"It was certainly with the keenness which marked the young Nun' Alvarez that Henrique, then twenty-one, embarked with his father, King Joao I, and his brothers, Duarte and Pedro, in the expedition against Ceuta in 1415. He had his father's promise that he should be the first to land, and in the storming of the town he was ever in the thickest of the fighting. The Moors defended the town obstinately, and a fresh danger arose when the victorious Portuguese dispersed to plunder. Henry, with a little band of seventeen followers, saved the situation. . . . For his gallant behavior on that day he was made Duke of Viseu and Lord of Covilha,

while his brother Pedro became Duke of Coimbra.

"But Henry returned from North-west Africa with perhaps a still greater prize — increased knowledge of the Dark Continent and a fixed determination to explore further a land which he now knew to be no mere sandy and unfertile desert. To this work he devoted the next forty-five years, without a shadow of turning, since political events might hamper but could not weaken his purpose, merely delaying the promised end.

"It is often asked what was his object, as though the wish to win fresh knowledge, to acquire new territory for his country, and glory and riches, and to extend the Christian faith were unaccountable or unworthy aims. Rather we cannot wonder that the discoveries became the absorbing passion of his life, so that he has been blamed for his lukewarm intervention in contemporary politics and his weak defense of his brother, the Duke of Coimbra."

"He was a student prince, but less literary and more scientific than his brothers. All day, and often far into the night, he would be at work, an energetic hermit such as the Middle Ages had not known."

"Courageous and persistent, he prepared all his schemes with the utmost thoroughness, and all the help that science could afford, and he carried them out with unflinching resolution. All through his life he acted up to his French motto, Talent de bien

the harbor crowded with brightly painted boats called 'dghaisas' (something like gondolas), whose owners clamor shrilly for the custom of the 'Signor' or 'Signora.' To their tender mercies one commits oneself and one's luggage. One is taken to his hotel, up narrow almost perpendicular streets, the sidewalks of which are cut into steps for the convenience of pedestrians.

The wonderful blue of the sky and sea, of which views may be obtained from almost every nook and cranny of the island, the pale yellow of the stone houses and of the rock of Malta itself, and the bright green of the

jalousies, seen in the brilliance of unclouded sunshine, hint at the "dim, mysterious East"; but this suggestion is intensified when the island is seen under the night sky, in the full glory of the moon and the stars. To stand then on one of the heights of Malta and look down on the island with its forts and bastions, then out over the harbors, with the dark forms of the large ships lying at anchor, and the hundreds of specks of moving light from the smaller craft and dghaisas, is to feel oneself transported to the scene of some fairy tale. The clearness of the atmosphere gives to the moonlight a brilliance rarely, if ever, seen in England. By day, goats, cats, chickens

and babies roam the streets at will. The goats are milked whenever and wherever their milk may be required. The chickens have free access to the ground floors of houses, where, presumably, they lay their eggs. The streets resound with the cries of hawkers, mingling with the tinkling of the bells worn by the goats and horses.

Every available inch of the island is cultivated and broken up into small fields and gardens, which are inclosed by rough stone walls, hedges being unknown. In many parts oxen are still used for drawing the plow. Outside the most thickly populated district there are orange and lemon groves, gardens with fig, date and

other fruit trees, and a wonderful profusion of wild flowers may be found at some seasons of the year.

The national head-dress, the fal-dotta, is still worn by Maltese women and girls. It is made of black silk, often of the richest quality, and as it is about a yard wide when, as is usually the case, it is stretched to its full width, it comes in for a good deal of abuse from one who may wish to negotiate a street or ferry quickly. Haste, however, is foreign to the nature of the Maltese, the great majority of whom, like parts of their island, which are much the same as in the Phœnician period, seem remarkably little touched by the upheavals now going on in other parts of the world.

Fort St. Angelo and Dockyard Creek, Malta

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Boswell's First Meeting With Dr. Johnson

Mr. Thomas Davies, the actor, who then kept a bookseller's shop in Russell Street, Covent Garden, told me that Johnson was very much his friend, and came, frequently to his house, where he more than once invited me to meet him; but by some unlucky accident or other he was prevented from coming to us.

At last, on Monday the 16th of May, when I was sitting in Mr. Davies's back parlor, after having drunk tea for him and Mrs. Davies, Johnson unexpectedly came into the shop; and Mr. Davies having perceived him through the glass door in the room in which we were sitting, advancing toward us, he announced his awful approach to me, somewhat in the manner of an actor in the part of Horatio, when he addresses Hamlet on the appearance of his father's ghost, "Look, my Lord, it comes."

Mr. Davies mentioned my name, and respectfully introduced me to him. I was much agitated; and, recollecting his prejudice against the Scotch, of which I had heard much, I said to Davies, "Don't tell where I come from."

"From Scotland!" cried Davies roughly. "Mr. Johnson (said I), I do indeed come from Scotland, but I cannot help it."

I am willing to flatter myself that I meant this as light pleasantry to soothe and conciliate him, and not as

an humiliating abasement at the expense of my country. But however that may be, this speech was somewhat unlucky; for with that quickness of wit for which he was so remarkable, he seized the expression, "come from Scotland," which I used in the sense of being of that country; and, as if I had said that I had come away from it, or left it, retorted, "That, Sir, I find, is what a very great many of your countrymen cannot help."

This stroke stunned me a good deal; and when we had sat down, I felt myself not a little embarrassed, and apprehensive of what might come next. He then addressed himself to Davies: "What do you think of Garrick? He has refused me an order for the play for Miss Williams, because he knows the house will be full, and that an order would be worth three shillings."

Eager to take any opening to get into conversation with him, I ventured to say, "O, Sir, I cannot think Mr. Garrick would grudge such a trifle to you."

"Sir (said he with a stern look), I have known David Garrick longer than you have done; and I know no right you have to talk to me on the subject."

Perhaps I deserved this check; for it was rather presumptuous in me, an entire stranger, to express any doubt of the justice of his animadversion

upon his old acquaintance and pupil. I now felt myself much mortified, and began to think that the hope which I had long indulged of obtaining his acquaintance was blasted. And, in truth, had not my ardor been uncommonly strong, and my resolution uncommonly persevering, so rough a reception might have deterred me forever from making any further attempts. . . .

I was highly pleased with the extraordinary vigour of his conversation, and regretted that I was drawn away from it by an engagement at another place. I had, for a part of the evening been left alone with him, and had ventured to make an observation now and then, which he received very civilly; so that I was satisfied that though there was a roughness in his manner, there was no ill-nature in his disposition. Davies followed me to the door, and when I complained to him a little of the hard blows which the great man had given me, he kindly took upon him to console me by saying, "Don't be uneasy. I can see he likes you very well."—From Boswell's "Life of Johnson."

The Squirrel's Road

It zigzags through the pastures brown,
And climbs the Pine Hill to its crown.
With many a broken stake and rail,
And gaps where beds of ivy trail.
In hollows of its mossy top
The pine-cone and the acorn drop;
While, here and there, aloft is seen
A timid, waving plume of green.
Where some shy seed has taken hold
With slender roots in moss and mold.
The squirrel, on his frequent trips
With corn and mast between his lips,
Glides in and out from rail to rail,
With ears erect and flashing tail.
Sometimes he stops, his spoil laid by,
To frisk and chatter merrily.
Or wash his little elfin face
With many a flirt and queer grimace.

All day along his fence-top road
He hears his harvest, load by load;
The acorn with its little hat;
The butternut, egg-shaped and fat;
The farmer's corn from shock and wain;
Cheek-pouches full of mealy grain;
Three-cornered beechnuts, thin of shell;
The chestnut, burred and armored well;
And walnuts, with their tight green coats
Close buttoned round their slender throats.

A busy little workman he,
Who loves his task, yet labors free.
Stops, when he wills, to frisk and bark,
And never drudges after dark!
I love to hear his chirring cry
When his sunrise stains the sky,
And see him flashing to his toil
While frost like snow incrusts the soil.

With tail above his back, he sails
Along the angles of the rails.
Content to gain two rods in three,
And have sure highway from his tree.

—James Buckham.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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Duty

Duty is the sublimest word in our language.—Robert E. Lee.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1918

EDITORIALS

Breaking Clouds

THE thick darkness of political blindness, which for upwards of three years, has covered the people, is beginning to lift in every direction, and through the lifting mist may be heard the breaking of the ropes of mental suggestion which during all those years have bound their minds. The storm of Truth, indeed, which is sweeping away these clouds, is like the wind, which came down from Carmel, after the struggle of Elijah with the priests of Baal; and the man who would keep up with the rush of events, must gird up his loins, and run as Elijah ran, through the rain, before the chariot of Ahab, to the gates of Jezreel. Everywhere the old fictions are finding it impossible to impose themselves upon the world. The memoranda of Prince Lichnowsky, on the origins of the war, have fallen like a bomb into the midst of the German camp, with the effect that some of the best informed German newspapers are now frankly admitting that, in the face of these memoranda and of the admissions of Herr von Jagow, it is impossible to maintain any longer that England started the war. But the end of these admissions is not yet, for if England did not, the question arises who did, and Prince Lichnowsky has made it perfectly clear, if indeed it was necessary to make it clear, that the war was started in the Königs-Platz, in Berlin.

Nor is it only in Berlin that the clouds of darkness are being lit up by the flashes following the detonations of Truth. The action of Quebec towards the rest of Canada, now fortunately repented of and seen in more nearly its true light, has done much to show how the hidden hand reaches all round the world, seizing in its grasp any weak thing which can be used, to its own detriment, against Principle. The action of Cardinal Mannix in Melbourne is too nearly akin to that of Cardinal Logue in Ireland to leave any doubt as to what is inspiring the opposition to recruiting in the British Empire. And now, as though to emphasize what the threat of the Irish hierarchy to make impossible any law for compulsory service in Ireland really means, comes the new Sinn Fein plot. It is only two years since the Sinn Fein leaders, in conjunction with Roger Casement, and the authorities in the Leipzigerstrasse, planned that abortive Irish rising which cost the lives of numbers of utterly innocent people, and the destruction of a considerable part of Dublin. And yet, scarcely have they been released from prison without paying that penalty which their ally, Germany, would have been the first to exact from them, than they are indulging in another plot with a view to assisting that extraordinary champion of small nations, who with her allies has been illustrating the proper way to deal with them, in Belgium, in Serbia, in Rumania, and in Armenia.

Exactly what happened in Ireland is not yet clearly known, and it may be weeks before the truth really is known. But one thing is absolutely certain, that Professor de Valera, who is still innocent as to how Germany and her allies have been acting in Belgium and in Russia, in Rumania and in Serbia, in Armenia and in Syria, is willing to ally himself with the Central Powers in an attack on Great Britain which he, with almost reckless malice and childish foolishness, declares has acted equally badly in Ireland. A quiet day as a revolutionary in Brussels, or a week in a detention camp in Germany, might act as a luminous object lesson in explaining to the Professor the difference, he does not yet seem to have mastered, between black and white.

It is at such a moment that a committee has been organized in the United States to request the President and Congress to take measures to bring about the application to Ireland of Mr. Wilson's declaration in favor of self-determination. Now there are limits to everything, even, it is to be suspected, to petitions on self-determination. What, for instance, would be thought, in New York, of a petition to the King in London and to the Parliament at Westminster urging them to take steps to apply self-determination to the government of the Indian reservations in the United States? It might be found that the Indians in the United States regard Sitting Bull as quite as much a martyr as any Fenian who ever joined a secret society in Ireland. On the whole it may be as well if the Irishmen who have become American citizens would not raise difficult questions for the President and Congress. If they have a right openly to attack the allies of the United States, the German citizens of the United States might begin to petition for similar rights of protest. Indeed it is not the least interesting phase of modern politics that the Sinn Feiners in Ireland are indulging in open support of and secret alliance with the German Government and people, not only without protest, but with the full approbation of the Irish in the United States, whilst a word in support of the Government in Berlin, by any of the Germans in the United States, might lead to a tragedy, such as that recently enacted in Illinois. On the whole it would be as well if the American Irish could be brought to remember that they are no more Irish than the German Americans are Germans. But the arm behind the hidden hand is a long one, even if a weak one.

The truth of the matter is that every educated person knows that the government of Ireland by England, in the centuries that are past, was an outrage. So was the hanging of Salem witches, if it comes to that. But Cardinal Logue and his Bishops tell us, these Irish outrages were the persecution of a Roman Catholic nation. But, at the very time when the Elizabethan Lord Deputies were supposed to be crushing Roman Catholicism in Ireland, in a mild way, the Roman Catholic Church on the Continent was organizing the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, and letting loose the Spanish fury in Antwerp. If Cromwell was guilty of religious persecution in Ireland, what about the Duke of Savoy, who was simultaneously doing his best to obliterate the Protestant Piedmontese? If William of Orange, who was a Dutchman and not an

Englishman, was responsible for the Irish Criminal Code, what was his contemporary Louis XIV doing but endeavoring to extirpate, by means of the Dragonnades, the last fragments of Protestantism in France?

As for the injuries of later years, supposing them to have existed, will the Lord Mayor, while he is in America, go to the South and obtain the opinion of the Southern States on the treatment of those states by the North immediately after the Civil War? Everybody knows that Ireland has been misgoverned in the past, but everybody knows equally well that every conceivable thing has been done to make up to Ireland for that misgovernment, in the present. The story of the Land League and the Sinn Fein Rebellion are themselves the refutation of the story of persecution. If the people of Alsace-Lorraine had maimed cattle and shot landlords under German domination, any person not quite so innocent as Professor de Valera will tell him what would have happened to them at the hands of the German police, whilst if the Bohemians had risen in open rebellion as the Sinn Feiners rose in Ireland, anybody who knows Austria a little better than, say, the Lord Mayor of Dublin will explain to him what would have taken place in Prague, and it would be something very different to what did take place in Dublin.

Masaryk

PROFESSOR MASARYK'S arrival in the United States is an event of the greatest significance. He is a fighting Czech, a great political leader, and a Bohemian scholar. In a particular sense he is the champion of the Bohemian and other Slavs against the oppressive policy of the German and the Magyar. In a broad and universal sense, he is the visible expression of that demand for the right of national self-determination which is moving every devotee of human freedom today, be he big or little, be he merely humble citizen drawing his inspirations from the catch-lines in the newspapers, or a leader of thought. Whilst Dr. Masaryk, founder of the Bohemian Realist Party, is essentially a Bohemian patriot, his activities have not been confined to his own country. Bohemia, however, has been Professor Masaryk's training ground in the greater nationalism that can look beyond its own frontiers. It has undoubtedly given to him that inestimable endowment, an intellectual leadership of the cause of liberty. In fighting for political freedom, the whole of the Slavs must apparently stand or fall together. Their common enemy is not merely Austria, but Germany. Austria, the real Austria that was in turn beaten by Serbia and Russia, could not exist for long were she not propped up by her powerful neighbor. The saving of Austria involved her reorganization as a province of the German Empire, and in that act Germany saved herself from toppling to her fall. The Kaiser is thus today vitally involved in the political integrity of Austria. He dare not, any more than the Emperor Karl, allow the Dual Monarchy to be weakened, or he would be struck in a vital place. But the Slav movement is now so formidable that, were it able to rise to strike its full blow, Austria-Hungary, as an entity under the Hapsburgs, would be destroyed, and the political liberties of the Slav nationalities would automatically follow.

It is to the credit of Professor Masaryk that he has been instrumental in giving to the Czechs a definite national policy, and that he has broadened his patriotism into a championship of the small nations generally. No matter how he and his compatriots might work for the cause of Bohemia in the intellectual, political, and social fields, the Czech question can no longer stand alone. Bohemia's geographical position is such that the Central Empires could crush it, economically and politically, as though it were an egg shell. By ringing it round with a customs barrier, there would apparently be no escape: the country's cause would perish of sheer inanition. Thus Professor Masaryk comes to the Western Hemisphere as a man who has planted himself upon the widest platform of internationalism. One instinctively responds to his message. There are too many small nationalities now chained to the yoke of autocracy to permit of discriminations. Belgium, Serbia, Rumania, Finland, the Baltic Provinces, Ukraine, Montenegro! Their name is legion, and other nationalities are threatened. The cause of all of them is the cause of Bohemia, and human freedom is the watchword. That cry has united the greater part of the civilized world. Nations are championing human liberties which, in the days of a Kossuth, a Garibaldi, a Byron, were mostly left to individuals. Nearly all peoples, in fact, are moved by the selfsame impulses which inspired these and other men. Dr. Masaryk is the concrete expression of something that is bestirring the average man today profoundly. He has a message, not only from Bohemia, but from oppressed mankind in Europe generally. And because of that, because he is an intellectual wayshower in the universal cause of liberty, his message and its appeal will not go unheeded.

After-War Shipping Control

IT CAME to the attention of the United States Government, some time ago, that certain "foreign interests," unnamed but easily identified, were resorting to every possible means to obtain a hold on American shipping for use after the war. In the words of a congressional committee report, "there has been a systematic, determined and resourceful effort on the part of foreign financial interests to buy up and take from under the American flag vessels of the American merchant marine." The mortgaging of these vessels has, it appears, been one of the means employed. Private owners and corporations engaged in private ship construction have frequently been approached and tempted, with offers of present financial assistance secured by mortgage notes, or by proposals of purchase. Not only this, but efforts have been made, by the interests indicated, to obtain the right to build vessels on American ways, such vessels, of course, to be later transferred to foreign registry. In a report by the Merchant Marine Committee of the House of Representatives at Washington, which returns, with recommendations that they be passed, two

measures intended to combat this intrigue, it is declared: "Prices have been tendered (as purchase money for vessels) which before the war would have seemed beyond the dreams of avarice."

One of the bills in question amends the Shipping Act by clarifying and strengthening every point that is now uncertain or vague, and by elaborating the more essential provisions for safety. Thus, not only sales and charters to foreigners, but mortgages to foreigners, without the consent of the Shipping Board, are made unlawful. Not only vessels, but shipyards, dry docks, shipbuilding or ship repairing plants, and interests therein, are further safeguarded. Agreements or understandings transferring to foreigners stock control of corporations owning American ships, dry docks, and shipyards, also are made unlawful, to prevent evasion of the act through the medium of dummy corporations. The second bill is designed to confer on the President the full powers necessary to enable him to control shipping for war purposes. According to the committee, this measure furnishes the legislation necessary to make certain: first, that the tonnage controlled by the United States shall be able to make its fullest and most effective contribution toward winning the war; second, that it shall make this contribution at fair and reasonable rates, "without that profiteering which has unfortunately characterized some aspects of the shipping business both before and since the United States entered the war."

Germany, manifestly, is striving to force a peace before the end of the summer. To secure it, that she may enjoy booty gained in the east, she will offer what she regards as tempting and irresistible concessions in the west. She is apparently convinced that her terms cannot be rejected. If they are accepted, her paramount need will be means of restoring her commerce. She is, therefore, aiming to obtain tonnage at any price. She has her peace as well as her war plotters and agents in the United States. They are trying to obtain control of shipping, in order that the foreign commerce of Great Britain, France, and Italy, as well as of the United States, may be handicapped when the war is over.

The bills proposed to prevent the consummation of this plot should be passed without delay, and if legislation of a more drastic character shall be deemed necessary later, to protect further the country's new merchant marine, there should be no hesitation in enacting it.

"Littell's Living Age"

WHEN James K. Polk was beginning his term as President of the United States, and Martin Brimmer was nearing the end of his term as Mayor of Boston, that is to say in the year 1844, Eliakim Littell entered upon a literary undertaking in this city which was regarded as somewhat adventurous at the time. He was born in Burlington, N. J., and his bent was strongly toward the publishing business from the very beginning of his career. When about 22 he began to edit and publish, in Philadelphia, The National Recorder. This was in 1819, and that publication in 1821 became The Saturday Magazine, in which was to appear for the first time in America the most noted of De Quincey's writings.

Recognizing the need of a vehicle for conveying to his countrymen and countrywomen, in more convenient, compact, continuous form, the current literary contributions of the British Isles and the Continent, he founded, in 1822, his Museum of Foreign Literature, Science and Art, which he issued in monthly parts. This he continued for a considerable time before and after his removal to Boston, where, seventy-four years ago this month, he established Littell's Living Age.

The steamship was still in its earliest stages of development in those days, and foreign mails were no more regular than frequent. Washington Irving and his contemporaries had been laboring, not wholly unsuccessfully, to cultivate a taste for better literature, and this effort had been greatly strengthened by the growing influx of writings of the best British authors, whose works had scarcely appeared at home before they were pirated on the western side of the Atlantic. There was an increasing demand, too, for the essays and reviews, serials, short stories and poetry constantly appearing in the weeklies, fortnightlys, monthlies and quarterlies of the United Kingdom. Believing that a clientele awaited him, Eliakim Littell decided to give the more cultivated people of Boston and of the whole country a magazine of foreign literature which should be published weekly instead of monthly and be wider in scope than his Museum.

In this he promised to present from week to week selections from "the elaborate and stately" Edinburgh Quarterly; "noble criticisms on poetry from Blackwoods, with its choicest productions in Tales and descriptions of rural and mountain scenery"; there would be contributions in Literature, History and common life, by the "sagacious" Spectator, the "judicious" Athenæum, the "busy and industrious" Literary Gazette, the "sensible and comprehensive" Britannia and the "sober and respectable" Christian Observer. These were to be intermixed with careful selections from United Service, The Dublin University, The New Monthly, Fraser's and Chambers's Journal.

The founder of this publication lived up to his prospectus, and even surpassed his promises. He made the magazine one of the most informative and interesting periodicals of his times. Better still, he established it upon lines that have carried it through three-fourths of a century practically unchanged in character and have made it as full of interest for the student of the best current thought of the United Kingdom today as it was in 1844.

One would not venture to say how many readers continuing thirty, forty, fifty and more years the periodical can boast of, but they probably are not few. Littell's Living Age was a most convenient compendium of foreign opinion regarding American questions during the Civil War. Growth of facilities of communication failed to make it less valuable to the studious reader in the years that intervened between that period and the world cataclysm.

"Littell's" was dropped from the title long ago. For

years it has been simply The Living Age. It has recently passed into the proprietorship of the Atlantic Monthly, which insures its continuance indefinitely. Throughout the whole course of its history it has undergone few changes in appearance; better still, it has lost none of its original flavor.

Notes and Comments

"TRULY," says the Kaiser, according to the Cologne Volks Zeitung, which quotes one of his latest utterances, "it was not my will that the war has come." A much more important consideration is the fact that it will not be by his will that the war shall end.

THE third Liberty Loan in the United States reached \$4,170,019,650, which means that it was oversubscribed by 39 per cent. No less significant than the magnificent total is the fact that it was made up by the subscriptions of 17,000,000 individuals, or one-sixth of the population, or equal to one, practically, in every family of the nation. All the indications point to a greater oversubscription and a larger popular representation among the subscribers when the fourth loan shall be offered. This reflects pretty clearly the attitude of the United States toward the war and the kind of peace that should bring the struggle to a close.

SOME of the Abbotsford oaks are being cut down for war purposes, and it may be said of them that they are fulfilling the purpose for which they were planted. Sir Walter Scott, writing to Joanna Bailie, in November, 1810, says that part of the pleasure of planting lies in the reflection that "your very acorn may send its future ribs of oak to future victories like Trafalgar." Times change, and with them methods of construction, but Scotland's Homer would find himself very much in tune with the temper of the country which is cutting down its trees today.

THERE is something altogether anomalous in George Creel's apology to Congress for a recent utterance of his with reference to that body. "I admit the indiscretion," he says, "and regret it deeply." This is frank and manly, but it sounds like something that should be said to, rather than by, a censor.

A SUGGESTION has been made in Russia that the home of the former Tzar at Tsarskoe Selo be turned into a museum. It is a happy and useful end, which has been reached by many royal palaces elsewhere. Witness Versailles or the Louvre, the dainty Trianon, or the modest House in the Wood at The Hague. In England, Hampton Court has been a place of pilgrimage for years, and Kensington Palace, Queen Victoria's home in London, where she received the news of her accession to the throne, was always a favorite resort of the public. Sans Souci and the Town Palace of Potsdam are other examples of the educational and historical value of noble residences the salons of which no longer echo to the footsteps of royalty.

THE Governor of Oregon and the warden of the Oregon penitentiary have recently testified, very cheerfully, in private conversation, to the fact that prohibition has greatly reduced the number of inmates of the state prison. According to the warden, the number has been reduced, during the last two years, from 550 to 350. Drink, he says, has always been the most potent cause of relapse among discharged prisoners. Because drink is obtainable, clandestinely, even now, discharged men who otherwise, in all likelihood, would pursue clean and upright lives, are lured from the straight path, and find their way back to the penitentiary. There are two strong points to be observed here. One is that prohibition is a certain antidote for crime; the other is that national and absolute prohibition is still a crying need.

SO MANY pessimistic predictions have been made concerning the period of readjustment expected to begin with the return of world peace that the optimistic opinion on the subject offered by John Wanamaker, merchant, of New York and Philadelphia, will be received by many people with pleasure. In the judgment of this trained and experienced business man, the four years following the conclusion of the war are likely to be the most prosperous four years ever known in the United States. Mr. Wanamaker does not set himself up as a prophet, and gives his view simply for what it is worth, but it is the view of a man who has established a great business and won a great fortune through an intuition which tells him, almost unerringly, which side of the market is the right side.

AMERICANIZING the alien, now a popular subject for discussion in the United States, usually refers to the masculine foreigner. Advocates of such activity, however, seem to have overlooked the need of Americanizing his wife, until the granting of the vote to women called attention to the fact that foreign women have become naturalized, in many cases, automatically, merely because their husbands had passed the tests of the United States Government. These women, however, do not everywhere necessarily speak English or understand the Constitution, and have taken no oath of allegiance. No wonder Miss Rankin, the Congresswoman, wants to see an amendment to the Constitution demanding the same requirements for foreign women as for men. Obviously, equality of privilege should also mean equality of character and intelligence.

THE occasional discovery of clandestine wireless plants in the United States suggests the necessity for occasional visits of secret service men to premises which they have heretofore overlooked. A lawless wireless plant, one would think, should be discovered without taking extraordinary steps to expose itself. Wakefulness and watchfulness are necessary concomitants of secret service efficiency. The motto of the famous Allan Pinkerton agency was, "We Never Sleep!"